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INTERVIEW WITH
DR. JAMES SLATER
BY R. FRANKLIN THOMPSON
on August 31, 1977

T: When we were talking at the Early Alum Picnic, you said you came in 1919.

S: That's right. September, first week.

T: It's James R. Slater. What's the R stand for?

S: Rodenburg.

T: Is that a family name?

S: Yes. Mother's maiden name.

T: Is it a Germanic name?

S: Yes. Both my grandparents on my Mother's side came over from Germany.

T: Was your grandfather a scientist?

S: No. In New York he had a grocery store, or a general store, and then soon after that he went into the coal business--delivered coal. That was the main fuel, and he delivered coal with a one-horse truck. His son took it over after he got through with it. It was located on West 42nd Street and I can remember when he had chickens in his coal yard and they would go right out on West 42nd Street.

T: West 42nd Street - over toward Hoboken.

S: That's right.

T: You went to Rutgers, right?

S: Yes.

T: Was that a private school then?

S: Yes, a church school, Reformed Church of America.

T: And now it's a part of the state university system.

S: They put in enough money so they thought they had better get the name with it, so it's now Rutgers, the State University.

T: A good many of them did that, you know. University of Pittsburg and a good many others, because it was so difficult to operate otherwise.

S: Syracuse just takes a college in once in awhile; forestry college was the first one supported entirely by the state under the direction and supervision of Syracuse.

T: Their law school is the same way and their medical school is the same way. Dr. Tolley was president there for many, many years. He was my mentor at Drew when I was there. He was dean and I worked in his office for awhile. Now, you received a degree in literature from Rutgers, didn't you?

S: Yes. It is misleading because my poorest grades were in German. They had certain rules that if you didn't take an elective in a certain way--we had electives both as sophomores and juniors--and one of the electives you had to continue on the next year. I elected too much in education and psychology, so there wasn't enough science. I was really in a group of courses called General Science, but it didn't have enough pure science in it and they didn't figure education was science, and things like that.

T: Now you got a double master's from Syracuse, one in pedagogy and the other M.A. in zoology.

S: I didn't have enough chemistry to get a master of science, as I was majoring in zoology, really, and then I had to get botany, zoology, etc.

T: After you got your degree at Syracuse, did you go to Florida?

S: No, that was before I came west. I got one just before I went in the army, before

I was drafted from Syracuse, and the second one I got one summer after I got out of the army.

T: How long were you in the army?

S: For the full time. I was drafted in the second group that went. The first draft was divided up into different sections--five percent, then fifteen percent, fifteen percent, and I went in the second section.

T: What branch were you in?

S: Infantry.

T: Where did you serve?

S: Camp Dix, New Jersey, Camp Gordon, Georgia, and Camp Pike, Arkansas.

T: You didn't go across?

S: No, they kept shifting me around. They used me as a teacher really. My last assignment in Camp Pike, Arkansas, was as battalion adjutant. Camp Pike was right outside Little Rock. The name has been changed since. From the time when the battalion was first formed until we got discharged on January 20, 1919.

T: What did you particularly like at Rutgers or at Syracuse?

S: Just a good place to study, and I got interested in track in the Spring of my sophomore year, by invitation from the president of the student YMCA. The Fall before I had won the first cross country race ever held by Rutgers Athletic Association.

• T: You were interested in athletics here for many years.

S: Volleyball.

T: Didn't you do some timing on track?

S: Oh, maybe.

T: I remember seeing you with a stopwatch.

S: That was when Seward was helping, too.

T: Also Charlie Robbins.

S: Yes.

T: You came here in 1919 and the school was down at 6th and Sprague. Tell me about the buildings, etc.

S: On the main corner there was the one school building with four nice pillars in front of it. There was a chapel building that had home economics in the basement. Upstairs was the chapel. Then they had a dormitory and a gymnasium. The dormitory is still standing but it has been moved across the street and you can still see it on State Street.

T: What's in there now, do you know?

S: Just apartments. It was a square building, and there are two apartments upstairs and two downstairs now, I believe.

T: Do you remember any of the students at that time?

S: I remember quite a few of them. In fact, one of them is going on field trips with us.

T: Who's that?

S: Mrs. Myhrman--Thelma Bestler Myhrman. Then I called on another one yesterday who was there at the same time, Mrs. Alta Mae Jeffers Hall. She married a school man down there in Oakville, and her husband is dead now but I looked her up for the first time yesterday. I tried the week before when I was through there, but I didn't have the right connections. But I figured it out before I went back this time, and I called on her and she was very young looking and living with one of her son's family. Others were Ernest and Russell Clay, James P. Snyder, Thelma Hastings Erp, and others.

T: That campus was where the Jason Lee Junior High School is now.

S: That's right. The college also owned those three triangles to the east of the campus. You asked me about the sale of the property. Maybe the people had two things in mind; maybe they just had the school buildings, but if they had figured the value of the others, too, it would have been more. But I don't know whether the college or university owns those three triangles yet or not.

T: We own only the one, where the Standard Station is.

S: The one has the church on it and the other has the Kentucky Fried Chicken, something like that.

T: Yes, that's right. Senator Davis used to live in one of those houses.

S: Yes, right by the church. The girls' dormitory, then, was a little further east, on the corner.

T: I know we still have that triangle where the station is. I remember talking to Dr. Todd about it a time or two and he was always a little bit reluctant to talk about it, because Mr. Lister, who was treasurer of the college and on the board of trustees, was also secretary and treasurer of the city school system, and one time when Dr. Todd was away Mr. Lister sold the campus to the city, and Dr. Todd felt that he should have had \$15, \$20 or \$30,000 more for it.

S: You don't know whether, when people try to sell things, they try to get the price up and think it is worth a lot more than it actually is. I thought at the time, though I didn't know anything about the price at all, that the city treated us all right. We got a perfectly good deal; I understand we didn't have to pay much more for the forty acres here than we received for selling the ten acres down there.

T: I think this is probably true. I never knew the reason or inner workings of it. Do you remember when they moved up to the new campus?

S: Oh, yes, very well. We had a moving day--more or less symbolic. We carried the Color Post. That was one of Dr. Todd's favorites.

T: It was a precious thing in its time.

S: We carried two trees, two beech trees and later two holly trees were brought over; and, of course, there might have been some other things that I didn't notice.

T: Didn't the students hitch up to a wagon and pull the rope? Is that how they carried it?

S: They may have; I don't remember that. I was thinking that they carried this Pole on two long poles, so four people could get under it and it wouldn't be very much weight for any one.

T: Did they plant the trees up there?

S: Oh yes.

T? Are they still growing?

S: Yes. The holly trees are the ones at the entrance to Sutton Quadrangle. They keep them trimmed back now. The two beeches are up on the upper level in front of Jones Hall.

T: Are they the white beeches?

S: Yes. They were supposed to be purple beeches but they didn't turn out that way. I think some nurseryman sold them to the old campus cheap!

T: So those two holly trees were moved from the old campus.

S: Yes, they were. You will notice they don't produce any berries; they were some grown from seed.

T: Dr. Todd was anxious to connect the old locations with the new. Do you know anything about that arch window in the girls' gymnasium and where it came from?

S: No.

T: One of the buildings, you know the university had moved around. . . and he had that brought up and the arch window in the front of the girls' gymnasium are a part of the things that. . .

S: You can see for yourself in some of the pictures. But I think it wasn't the one at 6th and Sprague, though.

T: I don't actually know. If I could go back and talk to Dr. Todd, it would be great. Tell me, when you came in 1919, what did you teach?

S: Biology. This is a little secret which hasn't been let out very much. You see, they finally sent me a contract--but, first, Dr. Todd wanted me to come up to New York to meet him and have a talk. I was down in Hampton Rhodes, Virginia, Naval Base and he didn't send me any transportation. I was just out of the army and we didn't collect very much from the army. So, I didn't go up to see him. I didn't know whether I was going to get it or not, but he finally sent me a contract.

T: Did you have any connection with the College of Puget Sound before that?

S: No.

T: You didn't know Senator Davis before that:

S: No, but I always figured how I got the job. The professors at Syracuse, of course, wrote my letters of recommendation, and I didn't know whether C.P.S. would pay much attention to them or not; but the way I figured it out, the lawyer and adviser to Dr. Todd was Dix Rowland and apparently, Dr. Todd took it up to Dix Rowland and said, "Shall I hire this man, sight unseen?" Dix Rowland looked at the letters of recommendation and said, "Well, if Dr. Haroitt said that about him, you better believe it." I think that's

how it was, because I really didn't expect it because I didn't go up to see Dr. Todd. I had prospects other places.

T: Did you meet Mrs. Slater here?

S: Yes, at First Methodist Church. But going back, before I got here, though, Dr. Todd wrote back to the professors at Syracuse again and wanted to appoint me dean or make a combination: dean and teaching biology. But the professors back there knew better and said, "You'd better try him a year or two and then see if you want him to be dean." C.P.S. didn't even tell me about that, but Dr. Haroitt told me about it when I departed for the west. I didn't make any claims for it at all. I didn't want it. I wanted to teach biology.

T: You must have been about how old when you started teaching biology?

S: Figure it out, 1890 to 1919--29 years old.

T: And you had been three years in the service.

S: No, I went in the end of September, then I was in all the next year and on January 20 I was out. That was about two full months after the armistice was signed, but we couldn't get papers to discharge a man. As soon as we could get enough papers to discharge the men, they all went the same day, and you had to discharge them, fill out the papers the same day as they got out. There couldn't be any discrepancy--anybody could argue that they needed a little more pay or something.

T: You taught biology then in the old laboratory at 6th and Sprague. Pretty sparse laboratories, weren't they?

S: There were two good-sized rooms up in the two corners. My end faced Sixth Avenue and I had an office between the two rooms. There was a bigger lecture room in the

middle that faced out east. When the classes got too big, I held them in there. I had to hold night classes in that big room. I had one third of the principals of Tacoma in my class for the first one. They made me director of the night classes for one or two years.

T: When did you start the Museum and how did it come about?

S: Just about when I got a car, I started to study the amphibians of the State of Washington--a little later, the reptiles. It is simply an accumulation of the evidence, so that I could say that a certain frog was living in Benton County, and so on for all the rest of the specimens. The specimens are evidence that research has been done, and anybody can come and check me, see. If I just said they were there, that doesn't go in science. Sight records are no good on the animals that are not entirely familiar. Anybody can say whether they saw a bear, but not so with a frog or a lizzard.

T: You have a phenomenal record of locating species and recording them and giving the dates when you saw them. Is there some special word?

S: For example, yesterday afternoon, I went for a ride and there was one species that I didn't have for Kitsap County. I figured out ahead of time--if I go to a certain place, I'll find it. That was a certain point in the northeast county of Kitsap, just before the channel goes into Bremerton. I hadn't found it before even though I'd been through the County and in the County three or four different times before this year and hadn't found it. So, I thought, if I go there, I'll find it. So I did!

T: That's because you know their habitats and. . .

S: Oh, yes, where to expect them. Every plant has a difference in preference of where it is going to live. Same way with the animals.

T: You first started in amphibians and then mammals?

S: No, reptiles.

T: Sooner or later, you started a department of herpetology.

S: No, this herpetology is a fancy word for the study of amphibians and reptiles.

That's just a section in the Museum now. If others wanted to do the same kind of work that I was doing, I would say sure, go ahead.

T: Don't I remember that some of your students sent you specimens when they were in the service in the Near East?

S: Not very much, but some. I didn't get very many. I might have picked up one or two. Oscar Anderson was stationed a long time in England during second World War, waiting to go over, when they took so many soldiers over; and he sent me oh, maybe, six or eight species from England. I received most of my foreign stuff by trade. When people found out that I could really find *ascaphus truei* and that I could go out and get it, they wanted some of them, especially after I was the first one to see them mate.

They suspected that this little tail had something to do with mating but nobody was sure until they actually saw them use it. I and Morton Johnson were on the field trip up on the Carbon River, and we were getting so many that night (and many is more than two) and we only had the pound coffee can to keep them in, so after I got back to the car I thought I had better look at them to see if they were all right and not too

• crowded and not getting heated, and two of them were mated.

T: What kind of amphibian are *ascaphus truei*?

S: Small mountain frog. They live in the mountain streams and they have special

adaptation to live in those mountain streams. Of course, when they are tadpoles, if they didn't have this adaptation, they would have been washed out of the stream right away. But they have in their head a suction cup and there are teeth inside, the jaws are inside of it and they scrape off algae and diatoms for their food. They can get through a moderate stream of water, but not very swift, and they have to keep in this stream or little pool until they grow up.

T: What other collections have you helped with in the Museum?

S: All of them. Maybe not very much, but Kitchin asked to have his collection moved to the fireproof building when Dr. Alcorn was over in Idaho.

T: You knew him for many years, didn't you?

S: Oh, yes. He had been in the Pacific Northwest Bird and Mammal Society and I had taken him to meetings. He didn't have a car, never drove a car, and I took Dr. Alcorn when he was a student. Dr. Alcorn joined the Society two years before I did. I think he joined in 1928 and I joined in 1930. But he had been out with Kitchin and Bowles on field trips around South Tacoma prairie when he was in high school. He knew them and that was one reason that I ended up in the Society.

T: Dr. Alcorn was one of your students.

S: Yes, full four years.

T: Do you remember him very well as a student?

S: Yes, yes.

T: He had a great interest then, in collecting, didn't he?

S: No, not so much but some. In all the trips he took with me as a student he would

never take a gun along to collect any of his birds, for some reason or other. I think it was quite awhile, maybe after I came back from Florida, he took his gun along with him on one trip. I guess he didn't want to interfere; if you get interested in one thing you neglect something else. Since he was going with me, I guess he wanted to put all his time in on learning amphibians and reptiles.

T: You mentioned the fact that you belonged to this Society. You belong to a good many societies, don't you?

S: Yes.

T: Can you remember which ones?

S: Well, there was the insect society here for a number of years--Puget Sound Entomological Society. In fact, they elected me president one year. I attended, more or less, to get acquainted with the country out here and they could get together and you can always exchange a little information and hear the talks that are made.

T: What other societies?

S: The latest one is the Washington Native Plant Society, started by the head of the Botany Department over at the University of Washington, and it is so big it is starting sections around the State. This area South of Seattle and the southwest is known as the South Sound section of the Washington Native Plant Society. This is only the second year of it. When I got the letter last fall about it, I took it to our new botany teacher, Dr. Yorks, and asked if she would care to join and she said sure, so I have been taking her to the meetings, not quite all of them because she gets busy sometimes but most of them. She offered to give the first paper when they had a meeting for papers in Olympia. After that, they elected her vice chairman of that section down here so she has to arrange the meetings now.

T: Didn't you belong to a fern society?

S: That is a national society. I have been to only one or two of their meetings.

Very few of them are held here. The last one in this region at all was just a field trip, and I was invited to help plan the field trip, but it didn't go through with the rest of the committee, so I figured I wasn't quite welcome. There were three on the committee already, and one of them figured that he knew enough places to take a four or five day field trip, to go to a hotel or camp and go around other places. But I didn't mind; that was all right. I still know where the ferns are. I still have good relations with all three members of that committee and with the Fern Society.

T: You said you met Mrs. Slater at First Methodist Church, Tacoma. Was she a native of this section.

S: No, she was from Fort Wayne, Indiana.

T: Was she a teacher?

S: No, back there she was a secretary for Browser Manufacturing Company. They manufactured about half of the gasoline pumps in those days.

T: As I recall, in her latter years, she was arthritic.

S: Yes.

T: She was in a wheelchair a good many years.

S: That was because she broke her hip and it didn't heal. They put a pin in but the bones didn't heal even though the pin was through. Then the pin started to poke out and the doctors figured they had to take it out.

T: She was in a wheelchair when you moved to Florida?

S: Oh, yes, from 1944 to 1958. We made two round trips to Florida, and one from Florida to Ontario and back and when we were in Florida we went down to Key West and that's a two-day trip.

T: Who were some of the outstanding students that you remember?

S: Oh, I guess Oscar Anderson. He got a master's degree and studied the reptiles of Oregon. He was over in Europe a long time in the second World War. Then there was Walter C. Brown. He got his doctor's degree from Stanford, but he also studied some of the time at Harvard and at the University of Rochester. He could study at any university he wanted to, because they didn't have everything at Stanford as he was interested in reptiles and amphibians of the South Pacific when he was in the service. After he got his doctor's degree, he got a teaching job at a little college right along side of Stanford; after a few years, they made him dean and then that was too much, to carry some courses and be dean, too, so now he is teaching full time again. But he was dean about five years.

T: Do you remember other students particularly? Was Irwin one of your students?

S: No, strangest thing, but he asked to go on field trips with me. A number of trips he went with me. When he got the top job in the N.Y. Botanical Gardens, he had his wife send me a letter and gave me quite a bit of credit.

T: I know he had the highest regard and affection for you. Wherever I go to attend alumni meetings, everyone asks, "Well, how's Prof--how's Prof?" You live in the hearts of hundreds of students.

S: He went to Texas to get his doctor's degree and then he took a Fulbright Scholarship and taught in British Guiana two or three years.

T: You said that you had a letter from Dr. Todd when he was in New York. Can you characterize Dr. Todd's administration a little bit?

S: As far as I know, good administrator. He just called me on the carpet once! (laughter)

T: What was that for?

S: Because the dean and I had a little difference, but we had open speeches in chapel and professors took turns, and the dean who was hired the same time as I was made two speeches; some parts I didn't agree with and I asked Professor Hanawalt, Chairman of the Chapel Committee, if I could take a chapel soon. He said, "The next one."

T: What dean was that?

S: Dean A. B. Cunningham. I think I was lucky that one hour before chapel I wrote my speech down and read it in chapel. Of course, the speech was only about five or ten minutes, and Dr. Todd wanted to know what I had said, and I told him, "Well, you can read it yourself." He read it and said, 'Well, we like to do these things in administration." The Dean left C.P.S. after his fifth year.

T: I understood he didn't stay very long.

S: There were five young men hired when I came and I was one of them. I was the only one that stayed more than five years. All four others had left. You have heard of the Peck Field up there? He was the coach.

T: Roger Peck.

S: Yes, Roger Peck. I guess he got a better job with a bank. He didn't go in the bank right away. He always said, "I really don't love money; just love where money is." (laughter)

T: In general, your association with Dr. Todd was very congenial?

S: Oh, yes, I am still good friends of the family. I see his granddaughter every so often and talk with her. Have been casket bearer three times for the family.

T: The granddaughter, Mrs. Ruth Rockwood?

S: Yes.

T: Do you remember the planning for the new science building? Were you involved?

S: Not in Thompson Hall, they didn't ask me. But when I came back from Florida, they asked me to draw plans for what was to be the new science building and the only big specification was that there had to be a lecture room to hold 400. The one in Howarth Hall holds only about 210 or something like that and they wanted one that would hold about 400. I figured out just where it should be and where every seat would be, and the four exits so they could get in and out without any waiting in lines. When the plans were changed to get a bigger building, they didn't ask me anything more after that, for some reason or other.

T: Let's see, was that building planned while you were in Florida--the new science building?

S: No, I was back here--had been back for three or four years. See, I was to have that building the same size as Howarth but over on the other side of Sutton Quadrangle.

T: That's right.

S: You remember that? I had that pretty well planned and then I guess it was the chemistry professor persuaded you that we needed a bigger building.

T: We had a lot of pressure from the Federal Government to build that underground for a bomb shelter, and if we had done that, they would have practically picked up the tab.

S: Between the two buildings, Howarth Hall and the one I was planning, they had for awhile the physics and chemistry under ground there.

T: It just didn't look like it was feasible at all. We would have had to raise all the liquids 46 feet to get them into the sewer and that sort of thing, you know. Tell me about your time in Florida, the time you went to Lakeland, where Florida Southern is.

S: Yes. You sent a letter down there ahead of time and told me that you had sent it and for me to go and see the president when I got there, which I did on a Friday afternoon. President Spiry said, "Well, we don't have anything now but stick around and if anything turns up, I'll call you." I felt if he was that much interested I'd go over Monday morning and look around the campus to see where the different buildings were located. This I did and before I got half way across the campus he came out of his office and hollered to me to come over and see him. I went over and he said he had found out that morning that he needed another teacher and he told me about what it was. I said, "That's not my subject. I'm biology and that is sociology." "Oh," he said, "You can teach it all right. Go and talk with our sociology professor, because he doesn't know about this yet, and see what he says." I went over and talked with Dr. Chapman for about five minutes. He said, "Sure you can teach it," and that evening I taught my first class at McDill Airforce Base near Tampa. It turned out that the first semester in sociology, with the textbook that they had, was more biology than it was sociology and one-half of that quarter was genetics and I had been teaching genetics here for five or six years, anyway. So everything worked out fine. I taught the sociology professor genetics!

T: How long did you teach down there?

S: About four years. I taught at different places. I taught some right on the campus, evening classes, but most of it was over at the air force base. That's where this big class turned up and so many signed up for it that they couldn't get them all in one room, so they telephoned over to the president and said we have to have another teacher because we can't get them all in one room, none big enough for them. That's the way I happened to go. I was over there teaching and it didn't bother me at all.

T: Were many of them G.I.'s.

S: They were drafted men, I think, but they were all in the air force--big air base, between Tampa and St. Petersburg. We'd go over there and we'd have one course that lasted three hours in the evening; not Monday, Wednesday, Friday for one hour each. We did it all in one evening. When we had another course, we went over another evening. Generally, two or three teachers went over together to teach their courses, all went in one car so we shared the transportation expense.

T: President Spiry was President of the Methodist Association after I was and I remember him. You retired here in 1951, but you have been teaching ever since, haven't you?

S: Up to 1968, and then they cut out the recitations in biology and it didn't leave much teaching for us, and there are more teachers all the time. We really have too many teachers, to my way of thinking-- not according to yours.

T: Well, I had a lot of pressure to put them on.

S: But I taught what they wanted me to, anything that came along. I went down there (Florida) and taught all kinds of courses, but the craziest one was a year course in accounting! Pres. Spiry would give me anything! Accounting was a junior course and I had more officers in it than I had enlisted men. They stayed longer than enlisted men. Enlisted men might be transferred out tomorrow, you never know. But the officers stay longer so the course continued for the full year and they completed it. Earth science and things like that I taught.

T: You retired in 1951 and then we gave you the Honorary Doctor of Science in 1954, didn't we?

S: That's right.

T: I always felt that was one of the nicest things that ever happened in my administration.

S: Oh yes, to me, too.

T: Had you done anything toward a doctor's degree?

S: Oh, yes, I had it all worked out with some professors over at the University but I don't think they wanted CPS to have any more doctors, so they posed impossible questions in the preliminary exam. That was just before the second World War was coming on, and you gave me permission to work down in the Tacoma shipyards, so I just gave it up. I was getting along, I didn't need it.

T: Was this all for admission to the degree or in defense of the thesis?

S: This was about a year before when I had all the courses. The Zoology Department advised me they didn't have any courses for me; that I had to take some up at Friday Harbor where the Marine biology station was located. I elected courses I thought might supplement biology. I took a course in wather, Northwest Indians, things like that. I had enough credits but of course these professors, as I say, didn't want another doctorate and didn't want UPS getting a bigger percent of Ph.D.'s than they had. Concerning these impossible questions, I went after the exam to one of the zoology professors and told him, "Sir, there were impossible questions." He said, "Well, go to the dean and tell him about it." I went to the dean and he said, "Just forget that. It's all past now. You present your thesis when you get it ready and that will be it."

T: Then the war came.

S: Yes.

T: You said you worked in the shipyard. What did you do there?

S: I was working for the stores. The stores had to receive everything from outside and have it ready, know right where it was, so if anybody wanted to put it into the ship. there would be no delays. There were five big warehouses over there.

T: You were here then when World War 11 came. Didn't they draft an awful lot of our students at the very beginning?

S: I think so. Lots of them went to work, too.

T: Were you at the faculty meeting where Dr. Todd said, "We are losing our students to the service and many of you are young enough so that you are going to be in the service, and it would be better if you went, too." Were you at that meeting?

S: No, I didn't hear that, I don't think so. That must have been the first world war.

There was one thing that came up. We had a lot of students come to study that the army sent us. They took short courses in American history and things like that. They shifted me on to that/ Not out of biology, I taught all the biology necessary, but I taught a course (two sections) in American history under Dr. Tomlinson.

T: That was the Army Specialized Training Unit. Most of those young people came from East of the Hudson. They were supposed to be training for special electronics. Most of them were captured and shot by the Germans in the Bulge and it was a great tragedy.

You have published a number of papers. Tell me about the occasional papers?

S: I published first in Copeia, that's an international magazine that just deals with amphibian reptiles and fish--cold-blooded vertebra. Copeia magazine is named after our first bignaturalist in the U.S., Edward Cope. Then I also published in another magazine that just specialized in amphibian reptiles, called Herpetologica. I published in

both of those -- a number of papers (10). And then, as things were getting kind of backed up so you had to wait for quite awhile to publish, I thought why can't I do the same kind of thing they are doing down in San Diego--publish our own occasional papers and get all the information--information that is principally for the State of Washington anyway--so why send it back there and get it printed and they have control of who it will go to, but when it is published ourselves, we can send it to anyone and use it in anyway we see fit. So that's the way we started in 1939.

T: How many of those occasional papers have you printed?

S: I really haven't counted them up but the number of the last one that was printed was number 50, but I hadn't authored all of them, you know. There were a few others. From the first, I encouraged other people to write short ones, page or two, to get them used to producing something. Put it down in black and white so others can read it. Later, I didn't have any students any more to encourage them to produce short ones, so I wrote them myself. Dr. Alcorn produced three, #41, 42, and 44, more or less clerical work here--bibliography of the birds of Washington--check lists of birds and eggs and nests. Those three came in about two years ago.

T: You have really done, then, practically 50 of these papers.

S: Well, say 40.

T: What would be the range. Was it all herpetology and mammals?

S: No, after I produced the amphibian and reptile papers, then I went into the plants because nobody was studying plants in particular. They were studying in general and would take a field trip once in awhile and go up into Canada or somewhere else,

but I wanted to specialize and know just what was in each county. Nobody was studying the ferns so I started on them. Dr. Fry, over at the University of Washington, produced a book on ferns of the Northwest but it was produced in an awful hurry and it was poor work. So after that was out, in 1934, and when I started in 1962, he didn't anywhere near cover the state of Washington, most of it was right here in Western Washington, but he made the book appear to cover the whole northwest. Of course, he got quite a bit of information from other people and he wanted a good strong title to it. But it was really not as good as the paper they put out later from British Columbia on the ferns of British Columbia. The man up there, Dr. T. M. C. Taylor, at the University of British Columbia finally enlarged it to The Ferns of the Northwest and I helped him with that quite a bit. After I had saved fern specimens for two or three years, I shared it with others. That's why we publish--the information we get we like to share with others.

T: That's the true scientific spirit, really.

S: That's what I thought--I understood it. Just to go out and study and keep it for yourself, that's too narrow for me.

T: I was very grateful to you for establishing a series of annuities with the University through the years. That was very nice. It was a wonderful gift, your last one, given for scholarships. Are those to be endowed scholarships?

S: Yes, they are endowed. They just use the income from it and I expect to add to that, too.

T: That's really wonderful.

S: Of course, I am getting the income from those annuities, both here and at

Syracuse, and I think I have enough to live on, and I am not expensive, you know.

T: As I recall, you had no children and you told me you had a niece. Is that right?

S: Yes.

T: Where does she live?

S: Fort Plain, New York.

T: What is her name?

S: Emily Schrell.

T: How old is she?

S: She must be about 22. In another year, she will have a degree and be an executive nurse.

T: Is she a brother's daughter or a sister's daughter?

S: My brother adopted a girl (Mother of Emily). Emily is a niece in the true sense.

T: What did your brother do?

S: He was an M.D. Really, a country doctor even though he had offices in town, Fort Plain, New York, right on the old Erie Canal (Canal Street).

T: As you look back on your career at the University, what are some of the outstanding moments?

S: I really haven't measured them. I just go ahead and do the work.

T: They tell me that you can keep ahead of anybody on a field trip today.

S: That is actually kind of a legend--they all repeat it. I don't know any special one. Of course, one thing we didn't mention when we were talking earlier, in my first five years they also came to me--the president asked the dean to come to me--

to see if I would shift from biology to education, but I was prepared, after two years and three summers at Syracuse and two years of high school teaching to teach biology. Why should I go over to education? I had good students and I had just as many as any in the college, so why go and try something else?

T: Well, they probably looked at that degree in pedagogy and thought, you know, here's . . .

S: They knew I knew something about it and I was doing good teaching and that's what the Education Department is supposed to be for, but I turned them down on it, thanked them and said no.

T: Let's talk about some of your colleagues and professors. Do you remember a Professor Henry? Tell me about him.

S: He and I are the ones who drew the plans for Howarth Hall. I did most of it but he was there. He wasn't even acting dean then. After that he was acting dean. Before they put the upper floors on, he became acting dean.

T: Didn't they build the basement first?

S: Yes, we had that four years. The basement was built the same time that they moved into Jones Hall. It just had a roof on it. I had one room for biology lab--that was the long one on the East end; physics had one side and chemistry had the other side. The other corner was used by the eating department.

T: That was in the N.W. corner. I remember when I came for the 50th anniversary, they had a food service there. I sat at the corner with Arthur Frederick in 1938, I think it was.

S: Was it there then?

T: I think it was.

S: It may have been.

T: I am not sure, but I think I sat at the counter and we had a cup of coffee. I was here representing Drew University and Willamette.

Were you at all involved and do you know about the political situation when Mr. Howarth left the \$150,000 to Tacoma and, theoretically, it was to be used for the "best usage", and I'll bet I have had a hundred people tell me that they got that money for the college so that we could finish Howarth Hall.

S: Todd didn't take the faculty into his confidence, but he did take the faculty into his confidence before he selected that site. He took us around to three or four different sites in Tacoma to see which we thought would be the best one.

T: You mean for the location of the College?

S: Yes.

T: What other sites were considered?

S: There was one out on South Tacoma Way, just where the road turns to Steilacoom-- the road goes on and there was a big vineyard in there. We could have gotten that. That was way south--too close to PLU. We didn't want to set up camp right along side PLU. Most of the faculty voted for the one we now occupy.

T: Were there other sites?

S: Yes, and I was trying to think of them when you asked me to come down here, but I don't remember just where they were, but I do remember that vineyard. It was quite a large area.

T: That must not be far from where our law school is now.

S: It was just beyond that--just south, up on the little raise.

T: Was there any discussion of going out by Epworth Heights?

S: I don't think we went out there. Pres. Todd furnished cars to take us around.

T: I know that when I came I found, for instance, that they had purchased that site from 16 different people.

S: The one we have now?

T: Yes, and some of the boundaries weren't finished and we had to go to court to get the boundaries finished, as there would be five feet here that wasn't clear, etc.

S: All I heard about was that one block, and then he got permission from Lou Rader, after he bought that, to put up the gymnasium which was outside of the 40 acres, which was allowed by law in those days.

T: Wasn't there an old YMCA track in there?

S: Yes, right down on the southeast corner. That was leveled off and filled in and that's why the redwood tree tilted a little bit in the earthquake. It tilted just a few degrees but then it started to grow up straight again. For a long time, I used that for a demonstration--that is, to my laboratory assistants, I didn't take out the whole class.

T: Which tree is that?

S: It's the one out there by the old bus station. It tilted just a small bit on one side and you can judge from the time when the earthquake was as to how long it has been growing straight up again. Redwood trees grow straight up, no matter where the wind is.

T: That earthquake would be 15 or 20 years ago.

S: More than that, it was before I went to Florida--1949.

T: Almost 30 years ago.

S: It might have been 1950 because I know we were over on 11th street then, and that was before we sold out to go to Florida in 1951.

T: Henry was in chemistry and then he was in as acting dean until they found one. Do you remember who followed him?

S: Let's see. . .

T: Do you remember Weir?

S: Oh, yes. He was in education. He retired before they had this trouble in the Education Department, when they wanted me to come in.

T: What trouble was that?

S: Oh, I don't know. I guess the professors they had in there didn't conduct the courses the way the president wanted.

T: That was quite awhile before Ray Powell, wasn't it?

S: Yes.

T: Do you remember Ray Powell very well?

S: Oh, yes. Sure.

T: Do you remember Fehlandt?

• S: Oh yes, he was in chemistry. He worked right along. . .

T: He had a reputation of having a number of explosions in his classes.

S: He did that on purpose to get them excited. He had them under control, as far as he was concerned. But he soon got interested in the orchids and he actually

came down to the biology department and wanted to know how we mixed up those nutritive cultures that grow things in a pure state. When you start these tiny orchids, you can't have any fungus grow over them, and he wanted to know how we mixed those and got the food for plants to start on.

T: I watched him and he would take a pair of tweezers and put a seed in this culture and let it grow so long and then move it and move it again, etc.

S: Each time, the plant got a little bigger--he had his hands and arms all covered--and those were inside of sterile chambers.

T: I used to tell him that he took more care of his orchids than most people took of their children.

S: They are pretty delicate things. But he knew how to do it, you see. You might say that some in the field didn't take such good care of their "children" because they didn't know how yet.

T: You were under Dean Regester for quite awhile. Do you remember when he came?

S: About 1925 or 1926, just about the same time as Dr. Seward came.

T: He was professor of philosophy first, wasn't he?

S: That's right.

T: How many years was he professor of philosophy, do you think?

S: I'd have to look that up on the record.

T: Do you recall when Seward came?

S: Oh, yes, sure. Olive went to work the same time I did. She was secretary to the president from the time I came; in fact, his former secretary was the one who wrote me the letter that I had been accepted here.

T: Do you remember who that secretary was?

S: Grace and I think her name was Fuller, then. That was President Todd's secretary just before Olive went to work.

T: Mrs. Seward was a great help to me. She is a great person, a very great person. Then Dean Regester. You weren't there when Thomas was there, were you?

S: He was really acting dean--oh yes. Maybe he went in while I was in Florida but he was around when I came back from Florida.

T: Do you recall the move from Howarth to the new science building?

S: No. I know when it took place, but there is a peculiar thing about that. Dr. Alcorn had three people, besides secretaries in our office, and he was always hollering so much that he had to have more help to get moved over. I said as far as the herp material goes, I will take care of every bit of it--just let me know what day they are going to move and I'll take it over there. And he never let me know when he was going to move, so I didn't have a thing to do with it. He wanted to get help so they would be under him, I guess.

T: We had a young professor by the name of Karlstrom come here from Berkeley. Did he have a degree in herpetology from there?

S: No, he had his Ph.D. degree but he had majored in herpetology more than any thing else. Wrote his thesis on a toad which lives in the high Sierras.

T: I think he is a little inordinately ambitious. Didn't he want to move in and take over on your study of herpetology?

S: He wanted to take over the whole collection, and I had a national reputation with several profesors in the East and I traded these specimens, which I collected, all over

the world, on every continent; that is the way we built up our international collection and exhibit. There was one man in South Africa who did very well by me, and I never asked for any money when I sent them a specimen but if they had some native animals that weren't in use, not part of their collections, they could send me some of those. But I told the fellow in South Africa that if, by any chance, he had a primate skull other than man or a small monkey, he could send one of those, and he sent me a baboon skull and that fills in a big gap in our skull collection. That wasn't enough, he sent me copies of the theses that was worked on the specimens that I sent him. They sent me three perfectly fine masters' theses printed and published.

T: On the material you had sent to them.

S: Yes, in just a little bottle I sent them all the stages in the life history of that animal and they worked on it and as I said, I know a thesis when I see it, whether it is good or bad, as I have seen quite a few.

T: Didn't you tell me that the professor of herpetology at Berkeley came and spent some time with you?

S: Oh, yes. A number of them did. He wasn't the only one. He wanted to get all the latest details on where to find certain ones here, as he had never worked in Washington at all, but he wanted to publish a book on British Columbia to Southern California, so he came here with one of graduate students and I helped him all I could. His name is Robert C. Stebbins.

T: Has Karlstrom helped you any in your collection?

S: As far as I know, not any. I give him a chance, I give him all the information,

charts that I had, showing the county distribution, but he never brought in a single county record. So I don't know, he is disappointing, but I will just have to say that's the way it is.

T: Did you expect when he came that he would help you?

S: I thought he would work into it, yes, because I knew he was coming. His professor and a graduate student had spent time with me; and as I said, he wasn't the only one that came--two very big professors from Cornell and one from the University of Rochester had spent time with me. The one from the University of Rochester got in here one time on a Monday or Tuesday evening. He had already written ahead of time but I didn't know exactly when he was coming. He wanted to know if we could go on a field trip. I said I couldn't do it right then because it was examination week, and I had promised to give a paper over at the University of Washington on some herps on Thursday. Then I wanted to stay on Friday to hear some other papers on herps, because that's when the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists was holding a meeting at the University of Washington, and he said, "All right, let's go on Saturday then." And he waited around until Saturday to go on a field trip with me. After that two-day field trip around the Olympic Peninsula, he went to Alaska for awhile and then he came back and I went with him up to Paradise Valley and around there to actually see the animals in their living conditions. He had never seen things out here in the living conditions. He had seen them before because I had shipped them to him. The other two persons were from Cornell University and he was producing a book on frogs and toads and he wanted to see all of them and get more information. In fact, his wife was also a Ph.D. and a teacher and she spent all the time with my collection. I turned her loose with the collection and she measured

and looked things over. There were only two small trips that the professor wanted--he hadn't see the *Rana bretilosa* and he said, "Where is the closest place you have ever taken a *Rana bretilosa*?" I said, "Spanaway swamp." So we went out to Spanaway swamp at 3:00 or 4:00 o'clock in the afternoon. We strolled along and I knew right where I had been before and one jumped and he had a net in his hand but he didn't use that net--he jumped right in and grabbed it in his hand, just as quick as the frog could jump! The other frog that he wanted to see was the *Ascaphus Truei*. He hadn't seen that in its natural habitat, so we went up to the Carbon River and we were able to see them up there. Those were the only two he hadn't seen in their habitat. The *Rana* which I had actually described he had collected when he came across the mountains in Oregon. He brought those in and checked with me to see if those were actually the right ones, called by the right names, that I had taken here in the State of Washington. One frog I had named and the other was a salamander that I had named. That was one we had found over in Idaho, at Wolf Lodge Bay at Coeur d'Alene Lake. That was new, not only for Idaho, but it was new for the whole Rocky Mountain system. That was the first *Plethodon* salamander described in the Rocky Mountain system.

T: Are any of the species named for you?

S: No, I just pick out the name and then when anybody mentions that in the paper the first time they put (Slater) after that, but after it is mentioned once, *Rana cascadae* or this one from Idaho, they have to put Slater after it, and in all the official check lists the describer's name goes after it. A man wanted to name a variety of tiger salamanders after me but I didn't agree with him. He gave me two choices and I didn't take either one of them.

T: I take it that the Peninsula and the rain forest and all of that are ideal spots for collecting.

S: This professor from Rochester thought maybe he'd see something new because I had mentioned that we had some salamanders that had some yellow in it and ordinarily we don't see yellow in this species. He thought maybe he'd get some of that and maybe find enough change in it to call it another variety but he didn't. That is, he got some of them but we didn't get very many because when we got up to Deer Lake it was dark and our flashlight had gone dim, there was pollen on the water and the light doesn't go down in, so we couldn't see the salamanders in the pond very well.

T: That was too bad. Doctor, this has been wonderful to have you on tape. We will transcribe this and I wish you would think about some of the things we haven't covered and maybe in three or four weeks we can sit down again. You are really one of the most valued people we have for the primary sources for a history.

S. You remember that Dr. Alcorn and I made up a list of famous students, just before I left, and I think there were a hundred on it--that had doctors' degree of some kind--M.D.'s, Ph.D's or some doctor's degree.

T: If you have that list, bring it with you next time.

S: I didn't keep a copy--you're the one that has it.

T: Okay. I'm sure we do, then.

* * *

INTERVIEW WITH RICHARD DALE SMITH

BY R. FRANKLIN THOMPSON
FEBRUARY 6, 1979

T: When did you first become acquainted with the College of Puget Sound?

S: Really, Franklin, I kind of grew up with it. Many of the faculty and administration of the University, then College, were members of one or another of the Methodist Churches in town--several of them at Epworth Methodist where I grew up from a very small child, so I knew them and was closely related, living close by for all those years and then I went there as a student from 1932 through 1936.

T: Did you get your degree in '36?

S: Yes, I finished the degree in '36; came back and got a fifth year as then you needed five years before you could get a teaching certificate (secondary class); and then I taught school a year at Puyallup. Dr. Todd, your predecessor, asked me to come back as Field Secretary and Alumni Secretary.

T: Field Secretary--was that money raising as well as student. . .

S: Yes, it really was. It was actually a creature of the Board of Trustees. I was not a member of the faculty, in those days, but it was actually a fund-raising type of thing; and my feelings about it as a young person, only 23 years of age, it was not likely that I was going to be doing a lot of fund raising with those nice little old ladies and gentlemen who had some funds, but I could raise money for the University by "raising" students, so we began then in 1938 with what I think was the very first organized approach to

high schools throughout our drawing area, which at that time was pretty well limited to Pierce County and somewhat to the State.

T: Actually, we were pretty much a commuting college in those days, weren't we?

S: Very largely so. Actually, clear up until the early '50's, about 75% of our student body came from Tacoma and Pierce County and if you went out as far as the State, about 95% was from the state of Washington, with just this very, very small sprinkling of people who came from other areas. Few, if any of them, were actually promoted; they came because of second generation of alumni or an aunt or uncle or someone who knew about us. Really, Franklin, there were about three different eras, if we are talking about the makeup of the student body and the actual admissions and promotion of students, which of course is the lifeblood of the school. One is the prewar years, or you might say the first half century leading up to World War II; then the decade of '42-52 which was the World War and the strange things it did to American colleges; and then the exact opposite during the immediate postwar years during the G.I. bulge and the third era, at least as far as I'm concerned as I look at our school, began actually about 1953 and stretched on for the next quarter century till now, and what the future holds we don't know. Each of those three eras was separate and distinct. The first, of course, being a very slow buildup from the very beginnings of the college to the immediate prewar years where we hit the final all-time high enrollment of about 750 in about 1939; and then, of course, you came

shortly thereafter in 1942, and you were there during those interesting years when there were about 300 in school, wasn't it?

T: About 385--40 men and the rest women.

S: Of course, we had the Army Unit there.

T: ASTU--Army Specialized Training Unit.

S: I was going to say--in those early years, too, we were quite closely tied to the Methodist Church, though the College has always been quite ecumenical in its approach to its students and it didn't make any difference what your church membership was, nor your color, creed, nor anything else. But it was supported by the Church quite noticeably in the membership in its student body. That has gone on to this day, although it is less discernable at this point.

T: Do you remember what the campus was like when they moved up to 15th and Lawrence or before they moved up there?

S: Yes, I do, because, of course, I used to go up with my Father to the old campus up where Jason Lee Jr. High School is now, watching City League baseball games. I walked through the little, modest campus of those years. It was a very small area. Then in 1923, as you know, they started building the campus at its present location. It was just woods, huckleberries and nothing else at the time--very few houses around it. In fact, I remember, as a very small child, of getting thrown off a building by one of the watchmen for climbing around there after hours. So I watched it grow from the very beginning and then, when I was there as a student there was just Jones Hall, Howarth Hall and what they called the Music Building which was an old homestead.

It was a dormitory early on and then for many years served as a Music Building. Then they had what is now known as the Women's Gym (or was) for many years, and that was all there was.

T: They built Howarth basement and used it for awhile.

S: Yes, they did. That was used just as a basement without completing it for quite awhile--well, I guess it was a couple, three years before they built the rest of it.

T: You came then as a person to recruit students and to contact the Methodist Churches. Do you remember some of the Methodist fieldmen? Do you remember a Reverend Mr. Sprague?

S: Very well, Roy L. Sprague was not my immediate predecessor. John S. Bell served for a while after Roy and then _____ Simpson handled the position for the year 1937-38--the year of the 50th Anniversary. Anyway, Roy Sprague preceded Simpson and this had been the typical pattern through the years that either a semi-retired or a retired minister did this particular work of trying to raise funds through church relationships, speaking in the churches, etc. After you came, it was worked out a little differently.

T: Tell me about Edward H. Todd?

S: Dr. Todd was a grand old gentleman, I'll tell you. I enjoyed being there for my first four years of the 38 I spent at the University, and those were the last four of the Todd regime. Dr. Todd was quite elderly at that time but amazingly bright and energetic, though he was past 70 at the time. In fact, he stayed there 29 years and I think he was something like 55 when he first

came there. He had a vision, I think. . . well, he did two things. He took an organization that was literally bankrupt and held it together and nursed it along and then he had this vision of building a school of significance and he knew it couldn't be done in the little, cramped quarters that they had at Sixth and Sprague, so I think the great thing he did was to have the daring to buy this new campus and embark upon a building program in those early years.

T: I have the greatest admiration for him, because he literally carved it out with you and some of the others; and they didn't have income tax deductions in those days and the money he got was just "hard dollars".

S: It really was, and of course the faculty were extremely dedicated people because their pay was dismally poor. There was no unhappiness at the time, that I am aware of, it was just a group of very dedicated people who were intent upon providing this opportunity for education.

After that decade of the war and postwar years, 1942-52, you will remember my coming to you in 1953 and we analyzed the future. We knew several things were taking place: (1) Tuitions were going up and we could see no end in sight--in fact, 25 years later there is still no end in sight. What did that mean? I meant that the likelihood of the Tacoma area being the marketplace for our school was inadequate because it was far too small, and so we were going to have to go farther afield. Furthermore, it was also the end of an era where we would be serving as a junior college.

We had done this for 25 or 30 years, literally served as a junior college in addition to the four year degrees. Local students came here and took pre-med and all this sort of thing and then went on over to the University of Washington or the Washington State, largely. We knew the tuitions were rising and they were going to keep on rising and this was going to make it more difficult to get our enrollment to balance the budget. We also knew that more junior colleges were coming. In the late fifties, it was quite clear that the law of 1939, which Dr. Todd, by the way, had a hand in passing and designing (he wasn't in the legislature but he was one of a group of citizens that drew up this piece of legislation); and what it said literally was that junior colleges could be established in any county in the state and receive state support if adequate means of higher education did not already exist within that county. That meant, of course, that with the existence of the College of Puget Sound and Pacific Lutheran College there would be no junior college in Pierce County. And there was none, until 1959, twenty years later, when the new law passed and we could see it coming. We could see it coming in those middle fifties and we knew we had to prepare for it. So we said to ourselves, all right, we are going to have to go farther afield so our marketplace will become much broader, our student body is going to have to come from the big centers in California --like the Bay area and Los Angeles--the mid-west and the Rocky Mountain states and far back even to the East Coast.

T: Do you recall that two or three times you and I had kind of a "think" session and right along with this we said that we not only had to get them from there but we also had to provide dormitories for them.

S: This was the other thing. If we were going to go farther afield, as you know all too well, there were no dormitories at the University in those middle years--from about 1930 until about 1950, although we did build the first one, Anderson Hall in 1938, the year of the fiftieth anniversary. But that was only for 36 girls. There still were no men's residence halls. The local fraternities were the only means of living anywhere near the campus. . .

T: Most of them lived in rented houses which were sub-standard, weren't they?

S: Yes, they surely were. In fact, one of those I was very closely associated with, called the Witan House. It was really a co-op. By that time, my parents had moved to Olympia during my senior year so a bunch of us got together. We hired a cook and there were about 12-15 living in the house; sometimes as many as 20. The last location of the Witan was up at 9th and Lawrence. We never took out a charter to become a fraternity because we could get away with more things without having a charter. But aside from that, there were no dorms, and it was obvious that if we were going to have a significant group of our student body coming from outside the city and outside the commuting range it was inevitable that we also had to face the problem of providing adequate living accommodations for them, and you will then remember that we built a dorm about every other year for a period of fifteen years.

T: That's right, of course. The first one was Todd Hall and I was so very, very pleased that we could have Dr. Todd there and dedicate it to him and have him put in the cornerstone. It was a gala day for him and fine recognition.

S: Remember, speaking of dorms--the very first men's dorm on the campus is now called South Hall--that was a hospital unit from Payne Field that was moved own, literally, on trucks and set up there as a dorm for the boys immediately following the war. Then part of it became the plant department and part of it was occupational therapy, and it still is. So what was the only temporary building on the campus has become one of the most permanent.

T: It is interesting because I went to a presidents' meeting and they were talking about the permanency of the temporary buildings and one white haired man got up and said, "Well, if it makes you feel better, last year I got rid of the first world war buildings, so you can look at them for twenty or thirty years." But it's been a good, servicable adjunct for us. I remember when that became available. I went from Canada to California looking at those facilities and this was the only one that was finished inside. All the rest of them were unfinished.

S: There were some other things that we considered, if you will remember. We thought that if we were going really across the country and out to Hawaii, which was by now our 50th state, we were going to have to be well known--people were going to have to know us. On a one-for-one basis, sending an admission officer around, that was a long, long way albeit it was an important way and we did that and still do to this day, of course. But

there had to be ways of spreading the name of the University, which had been quite provincial and just known in its little area of the Northwest, so we joined the College Entrance Examination Board, if you will remember, so we could relate ourselves to all the other College Board colleges and universities throughout the country and also to have some feeling for entering classes, so we would have some measurement of students. We knew the local high schools and their relationship to one another; but we didn't know a student from a high school in Pal Alto or Denver or from wherever. Consequently, the College Boards did give us an association with schools throughout America and an opportunity to relate our entering classes so we knew what we were getting in the way of academic abilities, etc. At the same time, we said to ourselves, look we've got to get out of this nice neat little athletic association we had. It was a very fine, friendly relationship with the Evergreen Conference, but it was limited to the state teacher colleges in Washington plus Pacific Lutheran, Whitworth--and that was about the size of it, and we knew we had to go farther afield--so we went, as you know, NCAA independent with our athletic teams. This was in the early sixties, after we had begun this broadening of our student marketplace. As a result of it, as you know so well, we did become known coastwide with our athletic teams. We didn't go "hogwild", so to speak, or becaome (as some people have called it), "a jock school", but we did have excellent teams that were capable of meeting in football and basketball or any of the other sports with most of the schools on the coast and over in Hawaii--and we have gone on from there. I think a lot of folks

have felt in these latter years that what we were doing was trying to build an athletic dynasty but it was not so. It was to give young people a chance to compete and to be known and for the school to become known. I remember going down to Menlo Atherton High School, down by Palo Alto, when we were first going into the San Francisco Bay area. Sitting in a little room one day, waiting for the students to come in for the next college conference, I heard two boys talking outside my door that had a sign on it, "College of Puget Sound" and one of them said, "Where is that--is that some kind of a new stereo sound?" The other fellow said, "No, I think there is a body of water somewhere by that name." So, it was proof positive to me that we had a long way to go in order to be recognized so that when you said, "College of Puget Sound" or "University of Puget Sound" as it was after 1960, that it would immediately conjure up an image of where we were and what we were doing. Within two or three years, we were playing Santa Clara, San Jose, UCal-Davis, Sacramento State, Pomona, Whittier and others, and I can tell you for sure that when we thereafter, went into these schools we were well known. Gradually large groups came to see us. Of course, in the meantime, we had brought about a one-to-one relationship with all the counselors, principals, and headmasters. We started calling on all the private schools throughout the western area of the United States. These are the reasons we see the present student body today, which is now around 45 to 50 percent within the state of Washington and the other 50 percent worldwide, including something like 22 or 23 foreign nations represented.

T: Do you remember when we first visited schools in Hawaii we used to get 40 applications, but after our team came and they lost by one point in the last 30 seconds there were some 200 applied the next time.

S: Athletics did a good job for us but I don't want anyone to think that the athletic program itself brought the University along--it was one of the factors or one of the facets and it was terribly important in a particular era of our history.

T: You remember that in some of "think" sessions that we said that athletics, music and art were some of the windows of the University--public relations' windows--and through those three things, particularly, we went out to get academic recognition. I think you handled for the University the development of the athletic program and during the war we had Leo Frank as coach.

S: Yes, he came before World War II as director of athletics and as football coach and he also coached track. Leo was a very gentle person and a very fine man and he went into the service about the same time I did--the army-- and then stayed on afterwards for some length of time. He died fairly early on, a few years later, and Frank Patrick came, immediately after the war and at the same time John Heinrick came and spent some time with us, even though he was still director of athletics and coach at Stadium High School. Then he came full time, as you will remember because you were the person who chose him. A very fortunate choice--John was a dedicated person to the whole athletic program, but people were important to him and young people, particularly. He didn't use them but he knew how to work with

them. The G.I.'s that came were several years older than the normal college age and the youngsters who were freshmen out of high school all worked together with John. I think largely because of John and his patience and dedication through those lean years of the fifties and the early part of the sixties until he retired as director of athletics we were able to provide a sound but modest program. We couldn't have done it without him. The dramatic development in UPS sports took place after he had ceased coaching. It would not have been possible, had he not set that stage in those early years.

T: He was the right man at the right time and he made a bridge from the uncertainties of wartime until the certainties later. He was a dedicated, wonderful person, who knew his students and his coaching. He was fine in every way.

S: There have been others, of course. Bob Ryan and of course, Doug McArthur. I was so pleased when Doug came and I agreed that this was the way it should go, because for the first time really we were having a director of athletics who could devote himself to the development of the program. Remember, we were doing this not to just develop athletic teams but we were doing it for the University. . . it was a marketing problem and we were doing it so that the University would be known far and wide and Doug understood this and with him working with his coaches and with our backing we accomplished our purpose.

T: Actually, he worked under you and you reported to me what was happening

and it was a very good relationship. He was kidding me the other day and he said that you and I talked it over and decided he was the one. We sent Don Jaenicke and Jack Fabulich to talk to him about it. Do you remember that?

S: I don't really, at this point of time. It may have been. I know that, you remember, earlier on we had hired Doug to replace Bob Hunt who was leaving to go to another position, and he was the Alumni Secretary. So we asked Doug if he would leave his Parks and Recreation job down with the County and come with us as Alumni Director, but we also recongized that his life was wrapped up in athletics so we pulled a sneaky trick on him and asked him if he would direct the athletic publicity and public relations program, which he was very, very pleased to do. From there, he just gradually moved into the DA position.

T: You also directed the alumni relationships with the University in those years, didn't you?

S: Yes, I was Alumni Secretary back when I first came in 1938 for those years leading up to the War and I was very, very fortunate. The American Alumni Association, which is probably one of the finest professional associations in the world, because it shares all it has with its members. It doesn't jealously guard its so-called secrets, because what will help or what works at one school may work somewhere else and it doesn't work to the detriment of the original school. So it is a fine professional group. In those early years it didn't have a director in I think it was District 13 or 8, which was the northwestern states; and here I was a brand, new 23 year old alumni secretary and they asked me if I would be the director. As I

look back on it now, Curley Harris pulled a sneaky trick on me. You remember Curley who was director of alumni relations and the political lobbyist for the University of Washington. He didn't want to be bothered with this thing so he kind of unloaded it on me, but what it did for me was to give me a quick, broad understanding of alumni relations throughout America--some of the finest schools, both like us and far different from us, and I had the privilege of sitting on the board of directors and going to national meetings twice a year for a period of about four years. When I came back from the service, after the war, I still was alumni secretary along with, you remember you loaded me with, Registrar and then we called somebody director of admissions so I was that, too; and gradually manager of athletics and we had a lot of fun. Then later on we had Bob, the last name slips my mind right now, he served as Director of Publicity and Alumni Director, part time. We really weren't doing what we ought to do with alumni. Bob Hunt was our first full time alumni secretary, and after that came Doug McArthur. During all those years I had sort of a nominal administrative relationship with the Alumni Association--I guess you never get away from them.

Franklin, there is one thing I did want to say that may get lost in the mix here. We made one move in the late fifties and early sixties, and I'm sure you'll remember it. We sat in your office and I know Gerry Banks was there, and very probably the dean, too. We were trying to analyze what we could do to increase the net revenue at the Universtiy because we saw increasing expenses. We needed to raise faculty salaries and pay

for increased costs of operation; and we couldn't do it any way except by raising money either by tuition or gifts for operations and we always agreed that if we ever got to the position where we were raising money for operations, we were in a bad financial position. Also, we didn't want to raise tuition beyond what the market would bear, so we had a critical problem at that point. We decided that the one way we could raise money, or net revenue, was to do what we called "square up the classes". If you will remember, traditionally, the freshman class was the big class and in the years leading up to the War they were usually around 200 to 250, and then it dropped off and dropped off and the graduating class would be somewhere around 75 or 80 or 90. After the War and after the G.I. bulge, and we are now in 1953, we dropped back from 2000 to 900, and we started growing slowly then. With 900, we still had half freshmen and then the classes dropped off. It cost us, you will remember, just as much to mount all those classes for those junior and senior years, which were very, very small classes, in most all cases, as it did to have twice as many people in them. So we deliberately set about the business of acquiring transfer students at the junior level--or senior but mostly junior, or sophomores--getting these largely from the ever-growing group of junior colleges in the state of Washington and from California and Oregon, as well--but largely from the Washington community colleges. By the early sixties or mid-sixties, we had done just what we set out to do--maybe it was even a little bit later than that, but I think it was in the mid-sixties and we had classes that were

almost literally square--in other words, finally about the late sixties or early seventies we had as many people graduating as we did entering as freshmen, and that was one of the very important financial underpinings of the University to enable the University to stay financially in good operating position.

T: I never will forget our discussion on that and you pointed out that if we could get these people at the junior and senior level it would really mean balancing the budget, which it did. Of course, Gerry Banks always felt or was always predicting a deficit but you really saved it and kept the budget balanced.

S: We still, I guess, are running 85% of the operating costs of the University being borne by tuition. If you are doing all that with freshmen and sophomores, you're never going to make it, because the expensive senior classes and junior classes are going to eat you up.

T: The last time they reported to the Board of Trustees it was 82%. A moment ago we talked about having "windows" and athletics. Now let's talk about the Adelpheans. Weren't you one of the original Adelpheans?

S: Yes, actually, I guess it would be improper to say that I was in that first Adelphean group. It was in 1932 and I came to the University in the Spring of 1932, directly from Stadium High School, but I didn't go on that first trip. From then on, I was. I sang on five different trips because I did one year of graduate work and I served as president of Adelpheans and then the four years before the war, from 1938 to 1942, I booked the

Adelphian tours and went with them--again, using the Adelphian trip as a student promotional approach, speaking in the high schools in the area at the time of the appearance and making a little pitch, so to speak, on the night of the concert--and singing with the group as well.

T: Who was the director then?

S: John Paul Bennett.

S: He founded the Adelphian Choral Society, as it was originally called. Now, it's the Adelphian Concert Choir. That was in 1932 and carried on until the War when he left the college and worked in the shipyards during the war and then he went down to Pacific University and later taught Latin at the high school there at Forest Grove for many years, before he retired.

T: What kind of a person was he?

S: A very unusual person. He was a very dear friend of mine and so was his wife, Doris. They were wonderful people. He had a heart of gold. He could get awfully angry, awfully fast and once in awhile we students in the choir would pull some "fasty" on him and I remember him stalking off the stage in a high dudgeon, only to return a few minutes later, having made his point in the meantime. He was quite a tyrant in the fact that if you were in the Adelphians, by George, you better not be doing anything else because that was it. I remember in my senior year I got invited to join the Orpheous Club, which was the men's singing group in town, as you know. It's still there. I thought this was nice because I knew I was going to graduate in a

year and I wouldn't be able to go on singing with the Adelphians--at least I didn't think I was. As it turned out, I sang for four more years. So I very happily took the opportunity to join them, and he kicked me out of the Adelphians because he said, "By golly, you can only sing in one," and about two weeks later he sent my very good friend, Wilton Vincent, around to see if I wouldn't come back and sing, which of course I did. He was a wonderful person. He kind of built the underpinnings of what, as you know, has become a very strong School of Music. He made it professional; he got top people there in the various teaching areas--particularly Leonard Jacobsen in piano who was simply outstanding. He had two or three strong men in strings, as well, and it was through him that it became something other than just a few music lessons.

T: Now, Dick, you had a good friend, E. T. Short, who was on the local newspaper. Tell me about him?

S: E. T., as I called him--and many people had called him "Farmer" Short for years and the "Farmer" came because he was the Editor of a little valley weekly paper out in the Sumner-Puyallup area and it was basically a paper around farming and agriculture--was the first city editor of the Tacoma Times. Later on, he worked on Seattle newspapers, as well. Eventually, he ended up back on the Times as a specialty editor. He wrote this "Thirty Years After" column for many years until he retired and died. He had a profound affect on our whole community. I got to know him early on--I don't remember now how it ever came about--but then I invited him to go on the Adelphian

trips and Bennett thought the world of him, as he did of Bennett; so we got him to go along with us and he wrote a story about each night's concert in each of the towns throughout Washington and Oregon (where we went in those days) and sometimes in Idaho and he'd send it back to the Tacoma Times. So for a period of two weeks and sometimes for three weeks, night after night, the College would get quite a blurb in the Times because he would be telling about the concerts and what went on in that community. He tied it into that particular community and what was going on there and some very interesting stories came out of it. An interesting impact he had on the community, which is still alive today, and this would go back now into the years before the War--he got a church page going. There had been nothing in either of the papers, the Times or the Tribune--and by just main strength and awkwardness he got a page devoted each week to what was going on in all the churches in Tacoma and they had an opportunity to put a little ad in, if they wanted to, and there were stories about each denomination and what was going on in different churches for special programs, etc. It finally even forced the Tacoma News Tribune into doing the same thing and as you know that is still being done to this very day.

T: The first time I ever heard your voice was on a long-distance call which you and E. T. Short had put into Salem, Oregon. Do you remember that call?

S: Only just vaguely, Franklin. Those were interesting days. We were interested in knowing what your attitudes were on some of the things that we held near and dear to our hearts and we knew you were coming to be our boss and we wanted to be forearmed and have things ready for you. I also knew you were coming and that I was going--by that, I mean, I was already accepted as an officer in the Navy and I would only be there for about a month after you came. We wanted to do whatever we could do for you during that one month, which was all too brief. You will remember we took some trips around the Methodist summer camps, which was kind of a recruiting trip and a chance to talk about the College. Of course, E.T. wanted to get some of the "hot skinny" so to speak from this new man coming to us from Willamette.

T: There had been a good many people who were candidates and who spoke at chapel. I really thought the fellow by the name of Niles of Iowa, who had raised \$100,000 through some agency in New York, had the inside track. Lucille and I used to talk about it and Bishop Baxter would say, "Franklin, be surprised. Don't expect it. This Niles has a reputation of raising money and Dr. Todd likes that, and so does Blaine." We all had to submit a three-page letter on the philosophy of what we thought a school like the College of Puget Sound ought to do. When you people called, and I think you actually called before we knew, and asked me for a statement and I said, "You'd better see Paul Hanawalt and get the three-page statement."

S: Of course, that was not too hard for us to do because as you remember

I had one year of teaching between the time I left the College and then came back and it was at Puyallup High School, where Paul Hanawalt was Superintendent of Schools, so Paul knew me exceedingly well and we talked with him and he gave us the story of what was going to take place. There was another man, whose name escapes me again, who was at Washington State-- Dean of Men, I think, at the time, or maybe Dean of Students. He later went on to the Aluminum Corporation of America back in Pennsylvania-- but he was one of the frontrunners for the position.

T: As I recall, he was a very strong Methodist layman.

S: I believe so.

T: Yes, I remember that very well. Tell me, how did Dr. Todd arrive at the decision to retire? Was this something that he did himself or was it something from the Board of Trustees, or the faculty, or the students? Do you remember anything about it?

S: Not very much, Franklin. All I remember was that the gentleman was getting more and more elderly--he was slowing down. After all, he was at that time I think 75 plus; and we had come to the end of an era and it was time to make this change. I don't recall that he ever deliberately made the decision himself. I think the College was his life. He was so anxious for it and so anxious for it to succeed and to move on ahead, and yet I know that he felt that the time was coming when he should find someone to step into his shoes and carry on, and I think that he must've had quite a hand in the final decision because so many of the other people that were being considered

were simply not the people that he would have had any feeling for at all. He just simply wouldn't have accepted them, in his mind. Now I don't think he had the decision to make. He had a strong will and he had a strong mind and after all, he'd done most of what the college had amounted to up to that time, literally almost by himself with no help--by that, I mean, administratively; he'd had to do the whole thing. I guess I was the first person ever to be at the College on the administration that didn't teach. You see, everybody there taught--Dr. Todd, eventually, didn't, but he did early on. Even Dr. Robbins, you know, who was the Bursar, taught Spanish; and the Dean, of course, always taught philosophy or education (there were several deans).

T: You mentioned Dr. Charles Robbins. Tell me about him?

S: Well, Charlie Robbins, I guess you and I have joked about this before. . .

Dr. Todd raised the money in those days and Charlie Robbins kept it, and literally "kept it"--he didn't let go of it; he literally squeezed every one of those buffalo nickels but, of course, you had to in those days. He didn't want to have any campus and the only campus we had in grass was the Sutton Quadrangle, out in front of Jones Hall. The reason we didn't have it was because it cost money--you had to water it and you had to cut it--and he simply refused, point blank, to do anything about it; and he wouldn't pave any sidewalks--we had old board walks, you remember. Every year on Campus Day we had to get out--the students and the faculty--and hammer boards onto the walks and spruce things up. But Charles

Robbins was exactly what the organization needed. At the same time, I'd have to say that Charlie Robbins--and George Reagan could give you some "scripture and verse" on Charles because I got George the job as Assistant Bursar when Charlie Thomas left to go down to UCal-Berkeley. This was back before the War, in about 1939 or 1940. He worked for Charlie Robbins for several years. But Charlie was a tough-minded person and as honest as the day was long; but mean, oh boy. He was a tough-hearted old codger, and yet he ran a good ship and kept the show going through the Depression years when there simply wasn't any money--how, I don't know. He and Todd had an interesting relationship. It was almost like there were two presidents because both of them reported to the Trustees. I think that Dr. Todd eventually made it clear that he was the President, but really Dr. Robbins had access to the Board and if you remember, Dix Rowland was a member of the Board and he was also the Attorney for the College and he was very close to Charles Robbins. Eventually, Mr. Rowlands ended up in Mr. Robbins' office--his private office the last few years he was alive. Charlie Robbins was an anomaly--he was tough and ornery and mean on the one hand and very kind and gentlemanly and one of the strongest laymen in the Methodist Church. He was lay leader for Epworth Methodist Church for something like thirty years.

T: He was State conference lay leader, too, you know.

S: Through all this, probably the most staunch, stalwart supporter of the very modest athletic program of those years was Charles Robbins. I can

remember that he was the official timer for every football game and no one dared get out there and hold that stop watch--that was Charles Robbins' job. He didn't tolerate any horseplay among the students. He was a very strong, tough, disciplinarian; and, yet, here this same man would be out with his stop watch timing the "Bag Rush." The Bag Rush was a little less than legitimate homicide. (Laughter) We wouldn't dream having a thing like that in these modern days! You could almost end up dead--some people did. In fact, numbers of times legs were broken; and, yet, this was supposedly those old, "conservative days". And here was old Charles Robbins, kindly, disciplinarian that he was, timing the Bag Rush.

T: I will never forget, shortly after I came, that I said to him that I would like to see the checks when they were written. His face flushed red and he said, "Mr. President, that's a waste of time. Your time is too valuable to do that." I said, "Well, if I'm going to be responsible for raising money I want to see where it goes." He stood up and said, "Mr. President, that is a waste of your time." I looked him right in the eye and said, "Mr. Robbins, time is on my side and I will read the checks." He went out of that office like I had put a firecracker under him.

S: He could get just furious.

T: In fifteen minutes he was back and said, "Mr. President, you are absolutely right and the checks will be channeled to your office from now on."

S: That's right. He had a flash temper. I know he and Charlie Battin were two full antagonists in those days and Charlie Battin was a kind of. . .

oh, great guy that he was. . . he deliberately baited people and he would come up to the window, where he had to talk to Mr. Robbins through the window, you know, in the Bursar's office; and he would give him some big long song and dance about what he wanted to do--like wanting to spend \$30 on his debate team and of course \$30 loomed like a harvest moon to Charlie Robbins and Charlie would say no he couldn't and Charlie Battin would say yes, I can and they would get into a pitch battle, right there in front of everybody and then go away and be very good friends. But those were interesting years when I think back on them now. I mentioned the Bag Rush. There were numbers of traditions in those years. The Green Beanies that were very much a part of the life of the college. Freshmen had to wear them until Homecoming unless in the meantime they could acquire the Hatchet. The Passing of the Hatchet* was supposed to pass from the seniors on to the juniors but if the freshmen could get the hatchet that was one way they could take off the beanies. The other way was to win the Bag Rush. The freshmen and sophomores were in that and if the freshmen won the Bag Rush then they could doff the green beanies. If I were to say about something that is missing perhaps not just in our college but at colleges in general today as over and against colleges the way they were in many of those quiet years leading up

* The old hatchet was found buried when they excavated for the new campus and it became a symbol of the school. Each senior class would hide it and it became a cause celebre for other classes to find it and rehide it.

to World War II, it's that there are very few traditions left, at least the traditions as we used to know them.

T: Like May Day, May Queen, Homecoming and that sort of thing.

S: And the Color Post at our school. That was another one of Dr. Todd's originations. You know, alumni organizations throughout the world are organized on what they call the Dix Plan named after a fellow Dix who decided that there should be reunions every five years. It was a neat arithmetic arrangement but it had nothing to do with the college at all--nothing. It was just that after you were out five years you were supposed to come back for a special reunion. Well, Dr. Todd developed a Color Post which was just that--a four sided post with four different colors; as I remember it, they were white, maroon, blue and yellow. Each of these stood for a certain facet--one was for science, one for religion, one for humanities, I think, and the social studies and on each side of the Color Post were listed the numbers of the names of the class, like Class of 1900 and the number of students who entered that year, as well as the number of students who graduated in the Class of 1900--so they had an entering Class of 1900 that took over that side of the Color Post from the Seniors who graduated. So literally our reunions classes were on a four-year basis and the seniors passed on the baton of their side to maintain to the freshmen and in the indoctrination or what they call the matriculation ceremonies (which we don't even have anymore) the freshmen walked through the Color Post, paused a moment in front of their side of the Color Post, and

went on out and were greeted by the faculty and the President and other members of the administration in a double line as they came through. Conversely at graduation time, you will remember, the senior class walked back out through the Color Post (it was located in a little quadrangle place which was fenced in) and shook hands with the President and the other officers of the alumni association and were welcomed into the Alumni Association. So there was a very sincere and deliberate attempt to make a real relationship out of this, but along with a lot of other things, it got lost.

T: You will recall that we outgrew Jones Hall and we didn't have a place where we could assemble the freshmen or a place where we could assemble the seniors and then, too, we had problems with PLU. Remember, PLU sawed off the Color Post and it was always a problem of painting the figures on it.

S: If you will remember, too, the last time that you and I saw the Color Post up and we checked it, dry rot had completely taken over and it was just about, like the one-horse shay, to disappear. And I think with the sophistication of the students, perhaps it had outlived its usefulness. I don't know, but I do wish colleges throughout America would hang on or develop new traditions that are meaningful in the spirit and times of the present.

T: It appears that the psychologocial atmosphere of students coming back to some of these traditions is present. Some have asked me how to elect a May Queen or how to elect a Homecoming Queen.

S: I thought we might say one thing about enrollments. That first half

century gradually built up to the peak in 1939 in the fall of 750; then it gradually went down and then the bulge of the G.I 's. Then we got 750 in 1946 - freshmen - which was as many students as we had in the college before at one time. And the height of the bulge was about 1949-50 when we had just around 1900 or 2000 students. Then it dropped off in the Korean conflict and in 1953, after Korea was over, our enrollment dropped back to what was the base, 900, and it gradually grew from that but it was another 20 years before we got back to 2000. You will remember another thing that I talked to you about in those days. I kind of analyzed the private colleges throughout the United States and I noted that in every section of the country there was at least one, sometimes more than one but at least one, strong, private institution which was the bellwether for all private education in the area; and I noted that was true except for one place and that was the Northwest, where there was a whole series of small colleges that we could name so easily--Willamette, Whitman, Lewis and Clark, Pacific Lutheran, Whitworth, Pacific, Linfield, etc.--but none of them were very large, none of them spoke for the other or was recognized as the leader and I felt that there was room for and there should be a voice for private higher education in the Northwest, and it had to come not from a group of schools with dissimilar interests and ideas and religious beliefs, but it had to come from one. That was another reason why we deliberately set about to build ourselves in terms of size and to become a part of the committees, statewide, and

nationwide on the College Board, and other organizations and eventually we did become the largest; (and I'm not saying there is any virtue in pure size, but there was to the extent that we became recognized as a very important facet) and public colleges and universities took us into their counseling and asked us questions and listened to what we had to say. I really think, without blowing our horn too loudly, that we did become the private college of the Northwest in terms of its ability to stand up to a behemoth like the University of Washington and say no, we don't agree with this. Anyway, that was one of the things that was in the back of our minds in those years of the late forties, fifties and the sixties.

T: We actually did it one step at a time. We sought out the administrative principle and then made the principle practical. I mean, for instance, when we could see that we should change in nature from a "community college" to a dormitory college and that we would have to strengthen it academically and build the buildings and get the tools of the university, get a library second to none, etc.

S: We went on, as you know, even further in spreading our campuses far and wide. Right after the War and for many years until this day, we had the first and now one of several out at Madigan General Hospital, Fort Lewis, and McChord Air Force Base. Very significant campus work out there by military people and DOD dependents. Then you know we got started in Seattle in the Law Educational Enforcement Program when the city police came

from Seattle and asked if we would put on some courses for them because no one of the three schools in Seattle would do it at night. We did this and in the meantime we acquired a grant from the Federal Government through LEEP and built our Seattle campus to a position of some significance. So again, we became a weighty factor in educational circles throughout the Northwest.

T: You mentioned a moment ago that we had 750 people come all at once during the G.I. bulge. Do you remember the time I was in New York and my wife called me and said that the Registrar told her there would be 500 more students than we had anticipated. I flew back and looked around and said to myself, "I have to have help!" I knew that there had been such a wonderful relationship between you and me and also that you had grown up with the University and knew it from A to Z; you had been through the chairs of student promotion, alumni director and many other allied areas of responsibility. Do you remember my call to you at Oregon State?

S: I never will forget it. I was trying desperately to finish a master's degree in education and I was right at the moment working on my thesis and believe it or not, the thesis was to determine the most beneficial program for indoctrination of students coming into colleges in the Northwest. I had visited all the colleges in the Northwest and got their indoctrination program and what they did during Freshman Week, etc. I was about to write this up and you called and told me the story you just repeated; so I came and said I would try to get the thesis done some way--I never did but that was all right! I'll never forget going in there and talking with Christian Miller. He was

the Registrar and he was anxious to get off on an exchange professorship over in Gotenborg, Sweden. He just wasn't thinking about that fall--he was thinking about going over to Sweden, which was fine. Mrs. Cheney was there. I had known her. She had been the wife of a former German professor who had been killed in a very tragic automobile accident many years before. Mrs. Cheney was at retirement age and then there was one young lady, Jean Button, who had just finished her senior year and she is now married to Harry Mansfield, as you know. She was part-time student help and there were a couple of typewriters--but that was the Registrar's office. When I looked at what was taking place (and it turned out to be 750 freshmen and this was more students than the entire enrollment had ever been at the University), I marvel at how we got through that registration. There were so many interesting stories to tell. You remember that Martha Pearl Jones, Head of the Drama and Speech department, got up on the top of the tables in the hall at Howarth and screamed and shouted and told people where to go. Without her help, I never would have gotten it done! We had no one to do it; there were no tools with which to do it with, but you will remember the G.I.'s who came back were so happy to be back, it didn't really make any difference! They entered into the thing with a spirit and enthusiasm of being back home and we got the registration done and we went on from there and got things organized on something other than the very small basis on which we had been operating for so many years.

T: We also had the problem of securing adequate faculty and as I recall

Dean Regester had a major task and we had to help him get people from all over the place to come and teach.

S: Yes, because many other schools, of course, were facing the same situation and the reservoir of available manpower simply didn't exist. We actually got it done though and again, I think that the professors who were there and had been with us just pitched in and worked a little harder and a little longer. No one gave a second thought to teaching late or having a class late in the afternoon and early evening. Now, they feel very "put upon" if they have to be there after 12:00.

T: No one thought anything of having 40 or 50 in a class either.

S: Not at all. And there was some fine teaching--fine instruction. I think part of the reason was that there was an intenseness about the returning G.I.'s and they in turn passed that on to the normal college-age students--the 17, 18 year old variety. They saw this. They had to compete and they wanted so intensely to learn that they took advantage and tried to catch up on the four years they had lost.

T: A lot of the "rah-rah" stuff went out of college life in those days--raccoon coats and that sort of thing, because as you said they were intense and they wanted to catch up.

S: Remember the College Club? That was an interesting organization.

It sprang up right after the War and if you will remember, they used to have these big cabaret style dances at the Ball Room of the Winthrop Hotel--

the Crystal Ballroom. You will remember your colleagues, whom I shall leave unnamed, who came to me and thee and raised holy hell, so to speak because there was drinking going on at those college balls! The important thing and I remember telling you, (because you looked at me kind of like what was I doing here), do you realize that any alumni secretary in the world would give his eye teeth to have this being done spontaneously without any effort from the college at all and the one important thing was that one member of each couple had to have attended the University of Puget Sound (then College), so those were great years. Those were the great years when the G.I.'s were coming back and trying to catch up. That's gone by the wayside now but there are other things that have taken its place.

T: After the G.I. bulge and the law was passed that anybody who was in college would not be drafted, we often had a type of student who was really "hiding" in college, don't you think?

S: Yes, I really believe that. I worried a lot about it at the time. I didn't say an awful lot about it because it would do no good to agonize over it either publicly or privately but one had to accept the fact that we were getting some people who were there, not because they really wanted to be, but because it was a way of staying out of the military service. There was another thing to be said though that worked both ways. Some of them wanted to get through college so that they could serve their military term as an officer and so those people were excellent students and con-

cerned that they get through and that they make a good record. You will remember that we got an ROTC unit about that same time. Then there was the other situation, too, where while they might escape the draft at the same time a lot of people went into the service immediately following high school, deliberately, so they would have the advantage of the G.I. Bill. A lot of them came from families who found it very difficult to support them in college with ever-increasing tuitions. So there was the group of young people who enlisted deliberately to receive the G.I. Bill.

T: You mentioned the ROTC. Do you remember when it came and do you remember your contacts in Washington, D.C. that helped us get Unit 900?

S: I do, Franklin, although I'd have to say honestly that you are to be the one to be complimented for getting that particular group. You will remember that I had been working very hard for a navy group but the Navy ROTC was not expanding nearly as rapidly as of course the Air Force, which you know had just spun off from the Army and was now a separate military service. I had been working more with the Navy group and you remember I was away some, when I returned I was picked up again by the service during the Korean conflict. I was really more involved with the Air Force unit and served as the liaison for the University with them at your appointment, for all the years until I left the University; so I had a lot to do with the organization as the official liaison between the Colonel and his officers and you.

T: I remember I asked you to do this because I didn't know military protocol

and you did. Through the years you have been very closely associated with our congressional delegation in Washington and that has been most helpful to the University of Puget Sound.

S: One of the things I did after I came back from the service the second time, because I thought everyone should play a part in the community, was to become a precinct committeeman, and through that I began serving on various committees. I got to know both Senator Magnuson and Senator Jackson and of course the representatives, but particularly the two senators. Also many of the county and state officials in the state legislature, and as you know, with the junior colleges coming into the picture more and more our relationship with the state became more intricate and more complex.

There were increasing needs of the University, particularly in the sixties and the seventies, for the future, with our legislature because more and more we were impacted by what happened at the legislative level, not the least of which was the Work-Study Program, the college grant system handled through the states by the Federal Government and the states were involved in it themselves; the junior college system, of course, was a major impact and we had to have our hand in that. So I think just like a lot of other things, it fell my lot to do this. I had had this personal interest in the political scene and it became kind of an avocation, you might say, so I represented you at the state level and the national level and I became personally acquainted with all of these people. I think it served the University in good stead, not because I did it but because someone was doing

it, and I think it is terribly important that someone in a school such as ours be very close to the state political scene and the national scene.

T: You knew how to do it and had the personality to do it. You made the connections that were really wonderful. It is still true that the senators and congressmen call you quite often.

S: Oh, yes, and of course in my work now with the Port of Tacoma I am much more closely associated with them because what we are involved in deals with not only the commerce of the entire nation but to an extent the national security in the development of the Port and its deep water facilities and its industries, so we are in touch with the senators' offices weekly and of course we are a creature of the state as a Port and so we are very close to it. But, back on the university relationships, it's most important that colleges maintain this liaison and it can't be done on a piece-meal, ad hoc basis. It has to be done on the first-hand basis, where you know them and work with them and know their idiosyncrasies and their strengths and their weaknesses; and then be thoroughly knowledgeable of the legislation that is going through the halls down there because so many bills have either positive or negative effects upon private schools.

T: You remember in one of our "think" sessions we talked about the Independent Colleges of Washington. It was a money-raising situation and you and I decided that since it was money-raising it couldn't have any political factors so we hatched the Washington Friends of Higher Education which was to be the political arm. . .

S: The lobby group and that is an important facet but keeping in mind that the Washington Friends of Higher Education represents a bunch of gingham dogs and calico cats, so to speak--schools stemming from different religious backgrounds, different reasons for existing, different locations within the state and they have common ground on some things but quite uncommon on others. So Washington Friends does not relieve a university from the responsibility of relating itself.

T: It was the first time we ever spoke as a group.

S: You know, I die laughing when you mentioned ICW--the Independent Colleges of Washington. You remember that you and I sat in on the very first days of the forming of that and it was expected that we were going to be a part of it. Then we took a look at our whole situation and decided that you were already raising more money from the very same people that they would be going to and we would really be raising money (and I don't want to seem selfish) but we would really be raising money for the other schools of the state. Now, we had nothing against our good brethren but we didn't see any reason why we should be raising the money. So we didn't join and remember Whitman didn't either, for somewhat similar reasons, and also because they were pretty well heeled financially in terms of their wheatland by that time. But the interesting part was that quite a number of years went by and I remember that you were beginning to get some pressure from other people to join ICW--pressure from the organization itself because the standing of the College of Puget Sound would make their organi-

zation look better. I had some misgivings and I thought rather than just argue with you about this, if somebody was telling you you should join (and the pressure was coming from your Board somewhat, too) I'd better have first-hand data. So I got Ella Algeo, you will remember--great gal that she is and still is there at the University--I said, "Ella, here is the list of all the people who gave money to ICW last year. I want to know how much those same organizations and individuals gave to the University of Puget Sound," and you will remember it came out significantly more than what we would have gotten had we been a member of ICW. To this day, we don't belong, do we?

T: No, we don't. I think the President is taking a look at it but I don't think it is going to go.

S: Of course, it is interesting to note that one of our graduates and one of our own colleagues, formerly, Dale Bailey, is the Executive Vice President of that now. .

T: We trained him how to raise money!

S: We certainly did. And I guess he is doing quite well, too.

T: To switch topics a minute, do you remember the coming of the School of Occupational Therapy?

S: Oh, how well I do! Edna Ellen Bell--Ding, Dong Bell--do you remember--that was her dog that we called Ding Dong Bell. But Edna Ellen was an occupational therapist and served during the service and happened to land there in Tacoma. I don't know exactly how, and she came and talked to us about setting up a School of O.T. there. Of course, that was an

anathema to the liberal arts professors--we should never have something like that--that was a training school of some kind. But as you know, it takes, of course, a very significant background in science, particularly in biology, physiology, anatomy as well as numbers of other courses in the arts and sciences to get to the point where you can go into the professional side of it. So that was one of our first real embarking on the adjunct schools that went along with our liberal arts college, which have been real lifesavers for our school. The School of O.T. has grown through the years. I think it holds at a particular level now, but it is uniquely one of the few at the University that, I should say, uniquely attracts students to the school. The College of Arts and Sciences, as such, doesn't attract students because that is at every college but there are only, I think, 25 or 30 at the maximum, colleges and universities throughout America where O.T. exists. We worked so hard on it and finally in the latter days, in recent years, we got the P.T. School to go along with it. This was terribly important. You will remember that numbers of your colleagues, and mine, through those years were very much of a mind to closing the School of O.T.

T: You remember Dean Bock made that one of his great principles. About the time we got the School of O.T. you came in one day for one of our "think" sessions and said, "Now, we ought to have a College of Physical Therapy to go with it," but it took us about 15 years to get it, didn't it?

S: It really did, and I think one of the reasons why I said that was because in the minds of many people the two were synonymous. Now, they are quite different in the actual practice. The early-on years--the training years--in the liberal arts and sciences they are identical but the professional training is quite dissimilar--don't need to go into that description--but they support each other; they are very closely related at the professional level and they are all accepted by the American Medical Association. One thing we ought to speak just briefly about was the law school, because way back. . .

T: I was going to bring that up next, because, again, I remember you saying to me twenty-five years ago, "We ought to have a law school."

S: You will remember that you said to me first, "Dick, what can we do about graduate work? We need to have our hand in graduate training." You know also that a lot of the professors were adamantly against that. They saw this draining off of funds available to them in their undergraduate work; they also saw, quite aptly, that it took a lot of money and it took a lot of faculty to teach a relatively few students. I remember your saying, though, "But we do need to offer a doctor's degree, somehow or other. How can we do this?" We were thinking in long terms, not just some quickie. I remember again coming back to my good friend, Curley Harris whom I mentioned earlier on one of these tapes. I talked with him about it and said, "Curley, what can we do, with a school like ours, to get into the graduate work and perhaps offer a doctor's degree and have it be real,

meaningful and academically sound." He said, "The only thing you can do, Dick, is a law school. Medical School, as you know, we are starting at the University of Washington (in those days they were), and it costs tremendous dollars--you'll never make it. And the other kinds of schools are tremendously costly in their operations and the law school will do it for you, because you can teach quite a few students with relatively few professors and the actual facilities needed (outside of a significant library) are really nothing. You have to have some classrooms." You will remember that it took us literally 20 years to get a team of administrators, all of whom would see eye to eye. I never pushed you very hard on it because I felt that unless your dean and your bursar, now your financial vice president, were all along with me on this and we could go to you and say, "We are 100% behind it," that it would put you in a very awkward position--one you shouldn't be in as president. But with the arrival of Max Reeves as Dean and Lloyd Stuckey as Vice President for Finance, respectively, they saw the same as I and the three of us then put together a program that you could accept and then we all four said now we go, and we got Judge Boldt, remember, to be the chairman of a feasibility committee. Judge Boldt is a very dear friend of mine, and I remember I hoped he would do this, and he said, "All right, now, Dick, I want to tell you that our friendship ceases when this committee starts to function. The evidence that you present to me has got to be the same kind of evidence that I would review and accept in my court and if it isn't, I won't accept it, and you won't have your law school." So we worked

hard and long. Lloyd Stuckey did an outstanding job of drawing this material together, and Max Reeves and I, of course, worked with him on it. We put together a document, with your review, that went to Judge Boldt and his committee. He pushed it through the committee and said it was an outstanding piece of work. I think we did do a good job. None of the people thought we could do it. I remember Jim Paulson, one of our trustees, told me one day, "I knew you couldn't do it. It was literally impossible and now I look back on it I still say it was impossible. The Bumble Bee can't fly." (Laughter) But we did it, and people like Joe Sinclitico came, as Dean of the Law School, just out of nowhere, and Gordon Schaber, down at the University of the Pacific, friend of Lloyd's, mentioned this man to us and we got him here. You know the huge gentleman that he is, tremendously fine person. . .

T: Oh, yes.

S: What he did was unbelievable.

T: It seems incredible that we could put all the fundamental facts together and get it organized and get it going as we did. I knew if it were not done before I retired it would never be done.

S: It can be said, I think, although I guess I best not quote the individual, but some high members of our administration said, "If we had been here earlier--by two years--there wouldn't have been a law school." That's a tragedy, because the law school can go on being a fine, fine adjunct for this University and for our entire community. In fact, right now, it may be one of the saving graces of the whole downtown Tacoma.

T: That's right.

S: But the nice part about it was -- it wasn't just a method of going out for a butterfly with a net and catching a bunch of students and getting some tuition out of them. It was establishing the University of Puget Sound in another very important sphere of educational influence in America.

T: And it's success proved it fulfilled a very great need.

S: It achieved its accreditation in the most remarkable time of any law school in the history of America. Not only the accreditation by the Bar Association but you got in less than the normal period of three years, but the AALS which is kind of the accolade that comes after the Bar Association came earlier if you remember. Never had it been done before in so short a time--largely because of Joe Sinclitico and the people he was able to gather around him, it happened. Of course, he had our complete support.

T: We advanced, was it, \$750,000 to get it started. The way you and I had it worked out, in the long run financing, we would have paid back the advance in three years and we would have raised a million dollars for the building and then borrowed enough to build a building, probably on the campus. But it is one of those things we did not anticipate charging \$200,000 a year in administrative costs to the law school, until it was standing on its own feet.

S: No, and of course, that was one of the things you had to be very careful about with a school like that. You can't bleed it, use it as a "cow in the

pasture", so to speak, and milk it. The tuitions belong there except for that portion of the administration that can be legitimately charged. Another thing that I think about the future - - it takes some daring to be a private school. You don't have to dare anything if you are a public college because sooner or later the pressure produces the tax revenues. A private college or university must be sound financially; it must make wise and careful decisions, but it also has to be daring. If we hadn't been daring and have done what we did we would never have had the law school. If we hadn't been daring and set out with an athletic program that none of the other schools around here were having in terms of size and breadth and depth, we would never have had it. Sure it was successful. I see it in our building program. This is one place where, you will remember, you sort of had this abiding philosophy that if there was a felt need for a facility and we had sort of proven it to ourselves (and we were looking ahead away and trying to provide for "down the road)", we did it. We didn't wait until we had all the money in hand. Because, literally, if we had waited until we had all the money in hand, many of things we probably never would have needed because the growth would not have been there, the strength wouldn't have been there, etc. Actually, to my way of thinking, an example of where we made a mistake here in recent years--you will remember we were all ready to revise and remodel the fieldhouse--not because we wanted to build another building or remodel one but because it was desperately needed. It was 20-

25 years old and the need of the students today is to participate individually in athletic programs, and we could see this coming. Now, I guess, five years later, we are going to get a remodeled fieldhouse but it won't be accomplished in the way in which we had proposed to do and in five years . . . I'm very familiar with this through the Port. . . as to what five years can do to you in construction, as construction costs are going up 8 to 10% every year. So what has happened in the five years while we waited to get the money the cost factor has risen so we have saved nothing and five years of students have not had the advantage. I think that the University of Puget Sound can be proud of itself for the very fact that it did provide, in advance, and do things for students because we knew what was going to take place. But we had to be daring to do it and we had to stick our neck out, and in the process of doing it, we acquired the facilities and the sinew and the strength to build a university.

T: Dick, I certainly appreciate your making these tapes. I want to say this that you will never know what you meant to me as an administrator. I used to try out ideas on you and then you'd react, and I'd react, and you would come in with ideas to try out on me, and I'd react. And out of it came progress. I'd go home and talk to Lucille, my wife, about it and she would say, "Be sure to talk to Dick about it."

S: Right at that point, I'd say that I understood that you got a bachelor of arts degree from Nebraska Wesleyan but right now I think it was a B.S. degree! (Laughter)

T: Well, I never could have carried the load with out and when the history is written you are certainly going to be writ large in it.

S: We were a team, and what I learned at the University I have tried to bring into the facets down at the Port--a team approach--and it's the only way that will work. A one-man gang for the whole gamut of things there at the University it can't work.

T: I remember when we had our tensions. Of course, we were fortunate because we didn't have it nearly as bad as some of the other 2600 universities, but you used to go over and listen to people and calm them down, and I appreciated that so much. I also appreciated the fact that you never hesitated to say what you wanted to say and I always liked to have you do it, and I always said I didn't want "yes" men around me and believe me, you people weren't yes men--you came in and said what you thought.

S: Sometime, Franklin, because I was there so long and feel for the University so much, it might be good if we could get together again and talk some more about the individuals who were cornerstones and who were keys to the life and success of the school.

T: Some of the things I had wanted to talk about were professors and individuals. Let's do that on another tape another time.

S: Very good.

T: Thank you, Sir.

11/5/79

ORAL INTERVIEW

MR. LLOYD STUCKEY - MARCH 1981

Dr. R. Franklin Thompson: Lloyd Stuckey has been Financial Vice-president of the University of Puget Sound from 1970 to 1980. Lloyd, where were you born?

Mr. Lloyd Stuckey: I was born in Manteca, California in the Central Valley on September 27, 1915.

Dr. T: You are coming up to 65 years of age right now?

Mr. S: September 27th, so I am just past 65.

Dr. T: Well, I'll tell you when you get to be 72 then you know you have really aged. Did you go to public schools there?

Mr. S: Yes, I went to public schools in Manteca. This was a name give to the town by my grandfather whose knowledge of Spanish was not so good and he thought he was saying "butter" but it turned out to be Spanish for "lard."

Dr. T: Then you went to high school there.

Mr. S: High School and then attended Modesto Junior College in Modesto and to Humphrey's Business College at Stockton. From there I went to work and never got back to my college work until I went to work for the University of the Pacific in 1959. Having only my AA Degree, I started taking courses at the University of the Pacific where, in 1965, I wound up with a baccalaureate degree in Business Administration.

Dr. T: Was Robert Burns president when you were there?

Mr. S: Yes, Bob Burns was there. He was the one who hired

me and was there during all my time at the University of the Pacific. He was ill the last year or more and I think he died in February following my departure there and arrival here.

Dr. T: We were very close friends. We would go to the Methodist meetings and hear some president give a report about how his school had tripled or quadrupled its endowment. He would either kick me on the ankle or I would kick him and say, "I would like to see that man's audit." He was really an outstanding leader. He created a number of outstanding presidents. He created Sam Myer, wasn't it from Ohio Northern.

Mr. S: Yes, and Tommy Thompson, Morningside, and Wally Graves at Evansville.

Dr. T: What did your father do?

Mr. S: My father was originally a farmer and shortly after I was born he took a job as a rural mail carrier. He retired from that at age 70 and lived 26 more years. He died just a few years ago at age 96.

Dr. T: Now what was your responsibility at the College of the Pacific?

Mr. S: There I had the title of Controller and I had the responsibility of the business office and the business function, housing, food service, bookstore, and personnel.

Dr. T: Were you there when they developed the Law School?

Mr. S: Yes, I was there when there was an amalgamation with

an existing school in Sacramento. McGeorge School of Law had been in existence about forty years.

Dr. T: Now, that was a private school for profit?

Mr. S: It was a private, for profit, evening law school in downtown Sacramento. In its last few years it moved to a blighted area and took over a former city health center. They had very little in the way of facilities but better than downtown.

Dr. T: Were you there when they developed the dental school?

Mr. S: Yes, I was there. That was an amalgamation, in 1962, with the old College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Dr. T: That was a school for profit, too, wasn't it?

Mr. S: It was originally but since 1919 it was not-for-profit.

Dr. T: I know the Oregon Medical School was too and then the State took it over. I felt that Bob Burns had a propensity for picking up these and making them a part of his school which was very very fine.

Mr. S: Yes, he did. CP and S was located in a building that had been built in 1906 after the fire and earthquake as a temporary building. In 1962 they were still occupying it.

Dr. T: Then they built the new building?

Mr. S: Yes, they had put together a lot of money of their own - had invested well, and were able to meet a fifty percent matching grant from the Public Health Service to build a new \$8,000 nine-story building in the Pacific Medical Center at Sacramento and Webster Streets.

Dr. T: Bob invited me down to be a part of that program for the dedication and I remember what a beautiful building it was. Let's see wasn't there a Trustee by the name of Crummy who was a sort of patron Godfather?

Mr. S: Yes, John D. Crummy was the founder and original chairman of Food Machinery Corporation, now called FMC Corporation.

Dr. T: His son is in one of the Methodist leadership spots down there.

Mr. S: Yes, D. Clifford Crummy retired about a year ago. His last ministry was in the Berkeley Methodist Church. He had been District Superintendant in the San Francisco area.

Dr. T: Now so far as the University of Puget Sound is concerned, you know of course, that Dr. Banks came to me and said he wanted to retire. It was becoming a very great burden for him so I started looking around. Many years ago I had gone to John O. Gross who was the executive secretary in the Methodist Association of Schools. He told me he thought the very best man I could find was Gerald Banks. Jerry Banks has been very outstanding. So looking around, I went to the Methodist Association and there was your friend Tommy Thompson. I asked him if he had any idea where I could find an excellent financial vice president and he thought for a minute and then he said, "Well you should ask my friend, Lloyd Stuckey." I said, "Well, doesn't he have a pretty good chance at the spot in the College of the Pacific?" He said, "Well, it is questionable because

the man he works for is several years younger than he is so in a sense he is in a dead end."

Dr. T: I remember talking with you and I asked if you would be interested in being financial vice-president of the University of Puget Sound and you said, "No, I am happy where I am. Things are going smoothly and nice but thank you very much for the invitation." Then in our conversation I said, "Well, Tommy Thompson said that in a way you were at a dead end because of the fact that this man was younger than you." We parted and I remember I thought, "I like that fellow and I certainly would like to work with him." I recall I hadn't returned home very long before you called me on the phone and said, "Say, I have been thinking and is the spot still open." I said, "Yes, the spot is still open and I think you would be an ideal person for it." So out of that came the negotiation. I don't even remember whether we brought you up or not.

Mr. S: Yes, first though, I submitted my curriculum vita and that interested you enough to invite me to meet at the Cliff Hotel in San Francisco where we had a very lovely lunch and talked about a lot of things. You and Mrs. Thompson were there and Margaret came along and we met and out of that came the offer to come up and look. Margaret and I drove up, I think, sometime in April and

you showed us around and took us to Seattle and the Space Needle and around Tacoma and out of that was an offer and we accepted it.

Dr. T: Well, it has been an ideal ten years. It has really been wonderful. We had a marvelous team with yourself, Dick Smith, Dale Bailey, and the others. It worked out very nicely. As you recall, what was your basic responsibility here?

Mr. S: It was doing all those things that Jerry Banks had been doing, basically all of the business functions starting with the budget, the general fund, the business office, all the business activities, food housing, bookstore, plant, personnel, security, and including the liaison to the Finance and Investment Committees of the Board. We met regularly with them and as I recall, in those eight years that I was directly involved as Financial Vice-president, we had eight balanced budgets.

Dr. T: That is right, and believe me, that was a great moment. I say this in all kindness but Jerry Banks used to come in about the first of January and say, "Dr. T., we are going to be one-half million dollars in the red." Well, I read those reports every month and would say to myself, "Now that really can't be." In many years he came in with just a few dollars in the black - \$300 or so. I sometimes had the feeling that the August bills were deferred a little bit. Your judgement, your decisions, and your ability to work that budget out has been phenomenal. During your time I wonder how many

buildings we built?

Mr. S: I was directly involved in the addition to the library as the major campus building. Since then we have constructed the tennis annex to the Field House, the renovation of the Field House, and the complete Norton Clapp Law Center. Those are the primary ones.

Dr. T: Now, as I recall, the addition that we have here in the Collins Library; we actually had been able to get that loan from the Federal Government?

Mr. S: Yes, that was what they call an interest-subsidized loan where we issued bonds and put them on the market with the prior agreement that the Housing and Urban Development would subsidize all of the interest above three percent. As I recall, we sold them to the State of Washington Trust Fund for pensions at about $8\frac{1}{2}$ percent. This was a very favorable rate which showed that we were a good credit risk. We are actually only paying about three percent - each year we pay the $8\frac{1}{2}$ percent and receive the subsidy from HUD.

Dr. T: Those were great days when you could borrow money at 3 percent. Part of my philosophy was to raise money for the endowment fund and then borrow the money for dormitories and let them amortize themselves. That is how we added to the endowment fund. I was a little sensitive when the new administration said there were 21 or 23 buildings mortgaged. After I heard that expressed I went to see the man and said, "Look, that is true but

they amortize themselves and in the meantime we are putting the money into endowment and getting seven and eight percent so we would have been foolish not to have done it.

Mr. S: That is correct. Most of those are under the housing and dining system and they included a number of residences adjacent to the campus. You are right, they are all on a self-amortizing, self-supporting basis.

Dr. T: I was surprised but I figures out the other day that they are over half amortized.

Mr. S: I would imagine so. The early ones were probably built in the mid fifties.

Dr. T: I think in fourteen years some of them will be amortized.

Mr. S: Everything will be paid out by the year 2006.

Dr. T: Now tell me. I am tremendously interested in your relationship toward bringing the law school.

Mr. S: When I came up in the fall of 1970 there was a Long Range Planning Commission operating under the Chairmanship of Mr. Clapp involving all of our constituency - the faculty, trustees, students, alumnae. Among the things they were talking about was a law school and wondering what to do.

Dr. T: We had gone back about 15 years or so and had made a preliminary study. We had been told that the greatest need for legal education was from Vancouver to Vancouver. We did some rather hesitant feasibility studies and

everything looked good. Then I asked Mr. Clapp if he would head this long-range study because he was the logical person to do it. We had made this preliminary study about fifteen years ago.

Mr. S: Coming out of that that fall after discussing the possibilities of the law school, someone suggested that we get some local attorneys and form a committee to talk about feasibility. I suggested this had been done earlier as you already said. Nothing concrete came out of it because of the things that normally occur - some local people see this as future competition or other difficulties. I suggested having worked with Gordon Schaber, who was Dean of the McGeorge School of Law at the University of the Pacific in Sacramento, that he would be a good person to assess the need of Western Washington from Vancouver to Vancouver. This idea was picked up and authorized by the Long Range Planning Commission and Judge Shaber was given an authorization to come up and spend a considerable amount of time and make an assessment of the need for legal education in the Western part of Washington. Coming out of that about the following February or March, was a lengthy letter from Judge Shaber pointing out that there was a great need for legal education in Western Washington, that the only evening or private school was at Gonzaga many miles away and that the University of Washington had a very limited opening each year. The University of

Washington held their numbers to about 450 and only took a very few, mostly right from the college. Further there was a great latent need, going back to World War II, from the people who did not get their planned legal education. He suggested that the evening school might be larger than a day school. His recommendation was that a new law school was needed, could be created, could be financially feasible, and his thoughts were that we might have as many as 350 evening students and 150 day students.

Dr. T: That was great. That was actually done under your supervision, because you knew him.

Mr. S: I would say - although I knew him and asked him - our interviews with him and our discussions were almost equally handled by Dick Smith and Max Reeves. I think you could really say there was a three-party organization on our side and we all had a piece of the action.

Dr. T: Did you have any resistance from Mr. Clapp when you reported this to him?

Mr. S: I don't think there was actually any resistance - just sort of a wait-and-see curiosity - was it really true and could it be accomplished? There was a lot of mystery about the new law school - that somehow it would take a million dollar library to open the doors, that there was no way we could get going; that UPS didn't have the money for a building and that it would take literally millions of dollars to get underway.

Dr. T: Now as I recall you people came in and said it was feasible, we ought to do it, lets plan to do it.

Mr. S: Yes, as a team we did that and then we took it out to our constituencies. We took it before the faculty and received a vote of confidence. We took it to the Board of Trustees several times with projections and all of the numbers that we could possibly put together.

Dr. T: As I recall, I don't remember whether Dix Roland was alive then or active, I think he was but I am not sure. But Llewelyn Pritchard, Trustee, kept saying, "We have too many lawyers now." He still does say that.

Mr. S: The next step after getting the word from Judge Shaber was that we talked to the people from the American Bar Association, particularly a Mr. Millard Ruud, who was the education supervisor for the ABA at that time. He also agreed with Judge Shaber that there was a need, that this University could probably accomplish this. Also, at that time, as a part of the recommendations to the Executive Committee, there was created a special Ad Hoc Committee of local people with Judge Boldt as Chairman. That Committee worked diligently through the summer in 1971. In August of that year, coming out of the Committee was an emphatic yes! The one thing that Judge Boldt emphasized was that it had to be a "first-class school." The "best school in Washington."

Dr. T: I remember we discussed this a good many times and

Judge Boldt kept says, "It has to be good, it has to be the best - Number 1, and have accreditation almost immediately."

Mr. S: Yes, he said the Committee could not go along with a non-accredited school.

Dr. T: Now then as I recall, you and I had quite a session and I said, "How much is this going to cost?" You said, "We will have to advance \$750,000."

Mr. S: Yes, that is the precise figure we talked about.

Dr. T: I said, "Is there a possibility we can do it?" You said, "Yes, it can be done - particularly in the light of the fact that it will amortize itself in a limited amount of time." I think you said four years.

Mr. S: Yes, at that time we said four years. I might point out that this year, 1980, the last of that advance will be paid. It didn't come as fast because we had faster growth and we needed more money. But in the budget year of 1979-80 it will be totally paid out.

Dr. T: Now part of the reason that it didn't pay out more quickly was the fact that when you and I and Max Reeves and Dick Smith structured this, we did not intend to take a rather heavy slice for administration and the new administration took about \$200,000 a year. I can see how they could do that because it is ready money for the total budget. On the other hand, we felt that we were going to work to get it started quickly and smoothly and get it financially on its feet. So I could see how that

could be either way. On the other hand, we did advance \$750,000. Now in your thinking, how was that money to be spent?

Mr. S: It was, first, library, then getting the facilities ready, and the recruiting. You will recall as this moved along the proposed budget was reviewed by the faculty and by the Trustees. At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees in December of 1971, the final go-ahead was given. We then went to work to recruit and found Dean Joe Sinclitico at the University of San Diego.

Dr. T: Let's talk a little bit about Joe. He certainly was a genius. I have talked to him many times and we kid each other because he said he worked the Catholic prayers and I said I worked the Methodist prayers and together the two of them brought the school into being. Was it not true that he had been Dean of San Diego Law School which was an adjunct of the Catholic Church?

Mr. S: That is right.

Dr. T: Correct me if I am wrong but we have talked about this a number of times. He had been told by the Bishop of the Catholic Church that he had to give \$100,000 out of the budget of that school for the Diocese. He very definitely said, "That cannot be, it just isn't right." But the Bishop sent the letter and it had to be - it was paid. The next year the Bishop looked at the Budget of the San Diego Law School and said \$200,000.

Evidently Joe was terribly torn between his loyalty as a good Catholic and his dedication to the Law School. He protested very vigorously that this was not right but again it had to be paid. Then the Bishop said to him, "You have been working so hard I am going to give you a year's leave of absence and send you to Rome to study Canonical Law." When he got there, there was a letter there saying he need not come back. Now, is this basically how you heard it?

Mr. S: Yes, that is basically the story as I understand it. It was when he came back from that trip that he was unemployed and agreed to come up to Tacoma to be Dean of our new Law School.

Dr. T: Now, as I said a minute ago, he was really a genius at organization.

Mr. S: Yes, he was. While the Trustees gave us word in mid December, we had been talking to Joe and felt he would be our best bet. He went to the American Bar Association meeting in Chicago between Christmas and New Years and there he recruited faculty so that when he came back to us in January, he had a faculty line up and willing to come to Tacoma the following September (September 1972). This was their decision in 1971. Although the Resolution basically said, "We don't think it can possibly happen. The best we can look forward to is to start in the fall of 1973; but if it works out you do have the authority to go ahead

and get started in 1972." This was only ten months away and we had nothing but an idea. By early January, Joe had recruited a complete faculty. But, we didn't have a building! Between the Dean and myself we looked at eighteen different structures in Tacoma and we knew we would rent something suitable.

Dr. T: Now, again, correct me on this because I haven't verified my correspondence but I shall never forget one time, Peter Wallerich called me and said, "Dr. T. we ought to get together. We both have a problem and if we marry our problems maybe we can solve both of them." So I went out and he said, "I have a permit to build a building and it runs out the first of March. If it ever runs out, I will never get it again because there are no sewers and they will not renew my permit. I have to have that building started by the first of March. You have a Law School without a building. I have a building without a tenant. What are the chances of getting the two together?" I came back and said to you, Dick, and Reeves, "Let's look into this." Then you came and gave a green light to it.

Mr. S: That is how it worked. After looking at these eighteen different buildings, including the old Winthrop Hotel and the Old City Hall (before it was rebuilt), we decided that Peter Wallerich's offer was best, but we needed the building for classes to start the first of September

and the ground breaking would not occur until March 1st. Everyone felt that could be accomplished and we went forward with plans to have classes begin in September.

Dr. T: Now, there was an inner factor here that I never quite understood. We had the two sons of Ben Benaroya here. Did Benaroya build that building or did Peter build it?

Mr. S: We dealt with something called Western Properties but I understood that Peter Wallerich, the North Pacific Bank and Benaroya were in a partnership arrangement to develop that entire area at 88th and South Tacoma Way in which the Business Park and the building which the Law School occupied were located. The construction was actually done by the Benaroya Organization.

Dr. T: They have complexes like that in many places including the one in Georgetown in Seattle. Wasn't it almost immediately at fact that you were outgrowing the building?

Mr. S: The original Law School building was about 30,000 square feet. We had thought, in our early plans based on Judge Shaber's report, that this might last us several years. However, the recruiting effort of the summer of 1972 went so well and we had ample students and we went into that fall needing more space.

Dr. T: I remember that you were pretty much responsible for the

selecting of the furnishings.

Mr. S: I would have to say that Joe, Anita Steele, and I worked together. Going back a little bit, when Joe came back from the American Bar Association in January and we began to put things together, Joe's family still lived in San Diego. He took a room in the Winthrop Hotel on the third floor and it was in his bedroom that most of the recruiting was accomplished - the writing of the first catalog was with Joe sitting on the edge of his bed. He had a secretary and she was also set up in a suite at the Winthrop and the entire package was put together out of the suite at the Winthrop Hotel.

Dr. T: He certainly has been tremendously important in the beginning - he worked day and night.

Mr. S: Among our first recruits was Anita Steele as librarian. She is still with us (is now Mrs. Beaver). She worked very hard to put that library together since we did not have a building. We rented an unused, wholesale grocery store on South 19th and Pacific Avenue and using the old grocery shelves which were still there, Anita began to assemble a library. You will recall the nucleus of the library was the Puget Sound National Bank library that Reno Odlin gave the University - 15,000 volumes that the bank had maintained for tenants of their building. Joe immediately went out into the community, writing many, many letters and visiting with many, many

people - attorneys, retired attorneys, widows of attorneys. Coming out of this effort was quite a flood of books. For example, a telephone call from a widow saying that she had her deceased husband's entire law library and would like to donate it. We sent our trucks out all over this western part of Washington picking up books from everyplace we could find them and Anita continued to assemble these in this old grocery store on south Pacific Avenue.

Dr. T: I never shall forget, I was in Puyallup and I asked a man for money. He said, "No, but I will give you my library." He was a retired attorney so I went in and there it was in one little corner of a room covered with cobwebs. He said he wanted \$15,000 for it. I said, "Well, we would be very happy to have the library but we can't pay that. You will have to determine it's tax value from the IRS." He finally gave it to us and he wanted me to write a letter as receipt for a \$15,000 gift. I doubt if it was really of that much value. We got a lot of books. I thought Anita had to use excellent judgement as to what was good and what was not.

Mr. S: Yes, I think she did in both ways - judging that some did not have any value but also that there were many duplications of volumes which could be traded for valuable additions to the library.

Dr. T: As I recall, didn't she have a family?

Mr. S: Yes, she did.

Dr. T: Now when did the law school actually open?

Mr. S: During the summer of '72 Joe worked hard on student recruiting, did some traveling and the school opened on the first week of September 1972. We had more students, both day and evening students, than expected. Our library was not overly supplied but it worked. The success of that first year and the quality of the faculty was superlative. I can't give you a complete run down of the faculty except to say that a number of them are still with us. Joe had done an excellent job and I think no young school ever started with a better quality of faculty. With the good start of the school and the high quality of the faculty, Joe Sinclitico said we ought to be accredited just as quickly as possible. He made plans for that, and before Christmas was over, he had gone through the accreditation process. Joe and I went to Cleveland, Ohio in February of 1973 to the annual meeting of the ABA, just a few months after the opening of the school, and made a presentation before the accreditation committee. Before that meeting was over we had received provisional accreditation.

Dr. T: Didn't we have to have accreditation from another association, also?

Mr. S: Yes, the AALS - the American Association of Law Schools. It was not required and it is a more stringent test of

accreditation, but at that time Joe felt that we qualified so he moved forward immediately that year and by the following fall had applied, and by the following spring we received provisional accreditation from AALS. We learned later, no law school in the nation had ever received accreditation from both agencies before it had its first graduating class.

Dr. T: That really is a miracle. Didn't they attach some sort of string that it had to have its own building?

Mr. S: Yes, going back to our original plan, the words are very clear that we would have two phases. During Phase I, which would last from six to seven years, we would operate in rented facilities while we would plan a new law building, financed by your usual pattern of seeking gifts and funding. The American Bar Association had a rule at that time that rented facilities were not adequate for continued accreditation. They did make that a contingency and they wanted to see our plans. We gave them tentative plans since we were already planning to build in campus. We had some land east of the Fieldhouse and bought more houses. We pledged the space directly south of 11th Street on 11th and Lawrence and directly east of the Fieldhouse to be the site. At that time Russ Zigler was the architect and he came up with several plans for this site.

Dr. T: As I recall we wanted to use the Fieldhouse parking lot as parking for the students during the day and

then at night we could use it for the Fieldhouse.

Mr. S: That is right. It seemed to be a compatible use of the Fieldhouse parking space.

Dr. T: Years ago, I bought part of that block because Roger Peck had said that he would like to leave enough money to build an Early American Museum on campus. He finally took a very heavy tax deduction by giving his antiques to the Smithsonian and so when it came to his estate, he did not leave money to the University because he had given away the antiques. The Smithsonian gave him \$35,000 for one French commode as a tax deduction. At this suggestion we started to buy the land with the idea that it might be a possible location for his building. We started adding to it because we hoped that one day the law school would be there. It is now a playing field. Can you give me the evolution as to how the law school finally landed at the Rhodes Building.

Mr. S. In our first building, the one that Peter Wallrich constructed for us, there was about 30,000 square feet. We found in the second year that it was not enough space but in their Building #1 (in the same complex at 88th) there was space that was not yet occupied and we negotiated for that adding another 12,000 square feet of space, bringing the total to 42,000. As time went on we added more and more until, before we departed that area, we occupied almost 49,000 square feet of space. Knowing that we needed our own school building because of

the American Bar Association stipulation, we did several informal site studies on campus with Mr. Ziegler as architect. We did price out a building on the site that you suggested near the Fieldhouse. We also looked at a space just south of Thompson Hall where the tennis courts are now located. Inflation began to take over and construction costs were escalating much faster than our resources at that time. We came up to \$60 per foot and then finally in about 1977, it came closer to \$80.00 per square foot. Joe Sinclitico felt that we just could not get by with less than 80,000 to 100,000 square feet so were talking about eight million dollars or more. Joe, at this time, chose to take a year of Sabbatical leave.

Dr. T: Did he really want to do that?

Mr. S: I think he did. To the best of my knowledge this was his choice. He had worked hard and the school was going well. I never heard to the contrary.

Dr. T: I did not either but I sensed there might have been some conflict in moving too fast in relationship to the rest of the University but I am not sure.

Mr. S: I don't know, but at that time he was replaced by Dean Wallace Rudolph.

Dr. T: Now Dean Rudolph had been a teacher in the Law School at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln.

Mr. S: Yes, this was 1977 and we looked at construction and decided that resources were just not available to

build a new law school. By this time, Federal funding had virtually disappeared and there was no further money from either HUD or HEW. In the fall of '77, Wallace Rudolph, sensing that it just wasn't going to be possible to come up with the funding for a 100,000 square-foot building at present costs, was the first one who suggested that the Rhodes Department Store complex in downtown Tacoma (which was empty at that time) could be converted into a law center. It was at that time that the heirs to the property, which were the Frost Snyder heirs, tried to give it to the City of Tacoma for a park upon the condition that the City tear down the buildings. The City, at that time, said they didn't want a park badly enough to tear down the buildings and they would not accept the complex as a gift. Wallace Rudolph, learning that, thought there would be a good possibility that the Frost Snyder Estate might give the buildings to us. Virtually on his own, and I don't think there was much authorization at this time, he asked Don Burr of the Burr Associates to write up a feasibility study with the thought that the Old Rhodes Complex might be converted to a law center complex. A number of years before Joe Sinclitico had worked closely with Division II of the State of Washington Appeals Court and it was pretty well agreed that if we built a Law School on campus, they wanted to be located in it.

Dr. T: Now before that, two judges took me to lunch a long time before and asked what we were going to do with the law school. I told them we were in the process of developing it. They said, "We would like to be a part of it. They told me how much they were paying then at the Tacoma Mall Building and they thought they could increase it. They were very eager to locate in the law school. Then we discovered that the University of Wichita had a system which was the same. They had their law school and they had their courts in it. That was the alma mater of Merton Elliott. He had some input into the idea. Now it is interesting that the Frost Snyder daughters both graduated from the University of Puget Sound. They were a very ardent Catholic family and their loyalty was not so much with us as it was with their church. Frost Snyder, the father, was a partner of William Kilworth in the Vancouver Plywood Company. Frost Snyder was giving to Gonzaga like Will Kilworth was giving to us. They were chiding each other about the fact that one was supporting Gonzaga and one the University of Puget Sound. I could not get any real response out of Margaret Snyder Cunningham. She had four children; lived in Vancouver when I talked to her. Her husband was tragically killed and she remarried. I don't remember the name of the other girl - Maggie she was called when she was here.

Mr. S: Don Burr developed his feasibility study about April

of 1978 and very close to our annual meeting of the Board of Trustees. Don Burr and Wallace Rudolph and others made a presentation to the Executive Committee just before the meeting at Port Ludlow and it seemed reasonable to go further. Mr. Burr also made a restudy of a building on campus with costs for a comparable facility. Again it turned out to be around \$80 a square foot. Our best estimates on utilizing the Rhodes complex was closer to \$40 per square foot, virtually half the cost. In addition to being less cost, the building was in the urban renewal district for the City of Tacoma and there appeared to be some Federal Funds available for Urban Renewal so we had the potential of Federal funding, at half the cost. These alternatives were considered and the feasibility study was published and distributed to the Board of Trustees. Coming out of that meeting was a resolution which directed the president to do two things, first investigate the possibility of a Law School downtown, its funding and its cost; and at the same time, explore all possibilities on campus. The downtown complex being little more than a dream, the Board did not want to rule out the campus possibility because, obviously, we did not own the property downtown. With that resolution, there was a commitment of University funds and it authorized the president to seek Federal funding.

Dr. T: There is a side-light to this. A few years earlier Joe Gordon, who had some interest in that building approached

me and wondered if the University would be interested in getting a very sizable tax deduction if he were to give his interest to the University. He had very unusual qualifications. I took it to an attorney and I took it to one of our outstanding tax people on the Board of Trustees and neither of them thought it was legal so they said to back away from it, which I did. I understand that the YMCA got involved in it one way or the other and got a good sized gift through his suggestion for their new building. Our tax man and attorney thought it was not good practice for the University.

Mr. S: As I recall, we would have invested \$25,000 in this transaction. As it turned out, after the Y was involved, it was purchased by two local people - Mr. Ruble and Mr. Cowan, and the eventual result was that since we owned it and we needed it for the Law Center, we eventually paid \$250,000 for the building which we could have acquired earlier for \$25,000.

Dr. T: Well, it is very unfortunate. Tell me, wasn't Amfac involved?

Mr. S: Yes, the AMFAC people held the lease on the garage in connection with the old Rhodes store. Connected by a skybridge over Market Street was a parking garage, a four story parking garage which would accommodate 530 vehicles. This, of course, was critical to the downtown development of the Law School. There was no way that we could possibly consider the school without this parking. The Snyder estate owned the garage which was

under lease to AMFAC, who, as owners of Liberty House had acquired the lease when they bought the Rhodes Department Store operation. You will recall that Rhodes sold out to Liberty House and it was operated as Liberty House for a year or two, then moved to the west end of the mall. That was the last use made of the entire complex - 1975. It was occupied only by the pigeons when we began to look at it. AMFAC, holding the lease through the year 1986, was obligated to pay rental on the garage and it was this income from the garage rental that sustained the other buildings and made it reasonably profitable for the Snyder heirs to maintain the place unoccupied. My thought was, at that time, based on the rental that AMFAC was paying that they might be glad to get out of the lease. My original projection called for a payment by AMFAC to UPS of \$280,000 -- just to let them walk away from the lease. There was some question as to whether they would walk away and pay us that much money, but it turned out, in our final negotiations, that they paid \$300,000 for the privilege of walking away. Getting into the dollar values, we had paid the Snyder estate \$655,000 for the garage and then immediately cancelled the long-term lease for a \$300,000 cash payment which was about half of what we paid for the entire structure.

Dr. T: What did we pay for the building itself?

Mr. S: For the old department store between the Broadway Mall and Court C, we paid \$390,000. For the old annex

to Ruble and Cowen, we paid \$250,000. For the new annex, the seven story building connected to the garage, we paid \$115,000 and for the garage itself, we paid \$655,000.

Dr. T: How much did it cost to renovate it?

Mr. S: Right now it looks like the renovation will be approximately eight million dollars to bring it up to total use. The Law School itself is now figured at about \$4,075,000. The remainder is on the rental component and the garage.

Dr. T: Now the rental component has a court in it?

Mr. S: Yes, we used the two top floors of the new annex, which is a seven story structure and we renovated approximately 16,000 square feet of floors six and seven for the Court of Appeals. They occupied it on September 1, 1980. The remainder of the building, the lower five floors of both the old annex and the new annex, do not have any tenants yet. It is still under construction and will not be completed until the end of November.

Dr. T: Is there a way in which this can ultimately be amortized?

Mr. S: According to our best estimates of very reasonable rent, the entire complex (which has been named for Mr. Clapp and is known as the Norton Clapp Law Center) comprising the school, the two rental units, and the garage will be completely paid for in 20 years or by the year 2,000.

Dr. T: Now, there have been some rather generous gifts toward it, haven't there?

Mr. S: Yes, In the beginning it was necessary to get loans because it was, obviously, not possible to get all the gifts up front. After leaving Port Ludlow in May of 1978, President Phibbs relieved me of all other duties as Financial Vice President. (I turned these over to Ray Bell who subsequently, on September 1, 1978, was named Financial Vice-President) and I was named to be Vice President for Project Management.

Dr. T: Was this something that you wanted?

Mr. S: Recognizing that (inevitably) I would be 65 years old in 1980, I had always planned that my retirement should come at that age. Knowing that this was a rather lengthy project and it needed the best possible (I say that advisably) management, Dr. Phibbs did give me that assignment. My first job was to seek the Federal funding, so I came back from Fort Ludlow, turned my current responsibilities over to Ray Bell, and spent June, July and August working with the Community Development office of the City of Tacoma. Out of that effort we produced an application for 1.5 million dollars as a loan from the City of Tacoma (called an Urban Development Action Grant). This program, created by Congress through Housing and Urban Development, was to foster the development of blighted urban areas and this project certainly qualified at that point. The application called for HUD to give (as a grant) 1.5 million dollars to the City of Tacoma. The City

of Tacoma then loaned it to the University of Puget Sound to build the law school. Additionally we applied for a three million dollar loan from HUD through the City of Tacoma. Eventual approval of bond applications resulted in total loans of four and one half million dollars.

Dr. T: Now could the City have given that?

Mr. S: Legally it could have given the million and a half. But the City of Tacoma developed (a number of years ago) a plan which was generally adopted by HUD. Instead of giving these funds, they made a loan of 3 percent over twenty years. Being a grant to the City, the City does not have to return these funds to the Federal Government. The City can keep both the principal and interest. The City would receive the grant - in our case one and a half million dollars and loan it to the University for twenty years at three percent, which is very, very low interest. Interest and principal is paid over twenty years by the University to the City. These funds are then recycled into the City Low-Income Housing projects. Projects requesting direct gifts were very seldom authorized by the Federal Government. HUD wanted the funds to, first, create urban development and renewal projects, and then to leave the money in the City to be recycled into local housing projects.

Dr. T: Has this taken quite a bit of political finesse too?

Mr. S: Yes, we had the cooperation of Magnusson, Jackson, and Norm Dicks. I think Shirley Bushnell, with Dicks, Jackson, and Magnusson were the ones that put this across although I don't really think it needed that much help. I think the project itself stood as a very high priority. At the same time, because we estimated that the school would cost about five million dollars, we applied for, and got, a commitment of three and a half million dollars from a consortium of six local banks with Sea-First as the lead bank. They gave a commitment of a twenty year loan at ten percent.

Dr. T: Now is this because our Trustee is at Sea-First?

Mr. S: No, I don't think so. The reason it was Sea-First and not Puget Sound is that Wallace Rudolph originally had opened a conversation with someone at Sea-First and they thought it was a good idea, so they called the first meeting to which other banks were invited. Out of that meeting Sea-First became the lead bank and not Puget Sound where we dealt for so many years, although Puget Sound was a major participant in the loan. This three and a half million at 10 percent, along with the City loans gave us the funding that was needed to build the Law Center.

Dr. T: You were working with Burr and Hoffman Company?

Mr. S: Yes, Don Burr and Associates were the architects and Don Burr had just completed remodeling (about a three and a half million dollar project) of the Tacoma Building

for Weyerhaeuser. Hoffman Construction Company from Portland had been the Contractor, doing virtually the same thing for that building that we proposed to do in the old Rhodes Store. Don Burr immediately turned to Hoffman as a resource in cost estimating and UPS made a contract with Hoffman Construction Company (at a cost of \$25,000) whereby Hoffman gave us an Evaluation Study to determine the feasibility, not only to okay the needs of the law school, but that the building was sound. They determined what the cost might be. Coming out of that, Hoffman gave us what they called "guaranteed maximum cost." In other words, they guaranteed to construct the law school for 4.075 million dollars as a firm commitment. Now we had a commitment for construction; a feasibility study that said there could be a law center, we had the City loaning us four and a half million dollars at three percent, and the consorteum of banks loaning us three and a half million dollars at ten percent. Also there was a concerted effort toward fund raising. The funds that were raised as gifts were always committed to amortization of the loans because we needed loans, up front, for money to construct. The gifts were always committed to the amortization of loans along with a rental factor from the Law School. The Law School, having rented for so many years on South Tacoma Way, continued to commit that rent toward amortization.

Dr. T: Now you got it completed in time to start as scheduled.

Mr. S: As I said earlier, when the bank made its commitments and the City made its commitments, we did not own the property. The Board of Trustees considered the entire package at its meeting of May '79 at Alderbrook, but deferred making any commitment until May 22, 1979. At that time we had only options on the buildings, we only had the guaranteed maximum from Hoffman and only the preliminary plans from Burr. On May 22nd, the Trustee Executive Committee confirmed the decision of the Board of Trustees and we had the first green light to proceed. After that we had to complete the loans from the government, we had to develop the plans, and buy the property. Hoffman started work about mid July 1979 and on September 1, 1980 classes began in the completed building.

Dr. T: Were you happy with the Hoffman firm?

Mr. S: They have been ideal contractors. Their workmanship was excellent, very cooperative. They operate on what they call a Management Program and the contract is written on the basis of a guaranteed maximum, where they say they will build and construct according to the plans - the figure for the Law School being 4.075 million dollars. Incorporated in that is a cooperative arrangement whereby they work with the architect and with the University to find savings. Anything they can save they either propose it, or they recommend it, or help us discover a better, less costly way to build. Of the

savings that are made, we share 75 percent - they share 25 percent. Now by comparison, their cost of operation and profit is 13 percent. So if they spend a dollar in construction, they make thirteen cents. If they save a dollar in construction, they make twenty five cents, and by the same token, the University saves seventy five cents of that dollar. This provides a very great incentive for them not to spend money as opposed to a fixed construction contract, where they would profit by spending - not saving.

Dr. T: Then you found them very cooperative all the way through? Did you keep an eagle eye on its construction?

Mr. S: Yes, I was there regularly. Very early we hired a Clerk of the Works - who is a knowledgeable individual who spends full time on the job watching to see that all specifications are met; that the quality of material is as specified, that the workmanship is as specified. We also knew that somewhere along the line, when the building was completed and the law school occupied it, we would need a Building Manager - someone qualified to manage that building as Mr. Eugene Elliott manages the main campus. Combining those requirements, instead of hiring a temporary Clerk of the Works, as is so often done, we recruited the individual whom we expected to be our Plant Manager in the future. We recruited that individual after a search and found Mr. Cliff Milanoski. He was hired at once and put on the site

as "Clerk of the Works" to watch the construction - seeing it not only from the eyes of someone watching to see that specifications are met, but that things are done well, because he would eventually be responsible for it being maintained and operating properly. He had more than just a supervisor's interest in it. This has worked out very well, now that we have occupied it, Mr. Milanoski is in charge as building manager. Again, Hoffman Construction Company was very cooperative and they worked together with Cliff. If things were being constructed or specified incorrectly, from the sense that it would not be a practical thing to use later on, they were the first ones to suggest a change. For instance, such a simple thing as a valve that might be turned one way and be difficult to get at. Mr. Milanoski would see it in the sense of, "I've got to work that valve for the next twenty years. Let's put it in a place that is easy to get at." These are the things that Hoffman worked very carefully on. You might say from the final results, it appears that the savings made possible by everyone, that actual construction cost will be \$583,000 less than was originally planned. In that we share 75 percent, so we have a \$400,000 savings coming to the University through the combined effort of everyone.

Dr. T: Are the courts in there now?

Mr. S: Yes, the Appeals Court is in. It is in the new annex

building, occupying the sixth and seventh floors.

This was another major effort on the part of Hoffman.

Through an apparent misunderstanding Mr. Burr did not prepare the final plans for the court until March 1980, when we all discovered, or at least Mr. Burr discovered that the Court had cancelled its lease at the Mall office building and expected to be in by September 1, 1980.

This was mid March and construction material had not yet been ordered. The Court said, "We have to be in and holding Court on the first of September." We explained this to Hoffman and they did a super human job of converting those two floors to the fine facility that we see now.

Dr T: Does the Court use the elevators in the school?

Mr. S: The elevators in the new annex. It had one elevator and we added a second elevator as a part of that renovation.

Dr. T: Are there empty offices for rent now?

Mr. S: There are not offices for rent now, but the basic building will be completed in November. All of the five floors below the court floors will be finished up to basic standard so the building has been made structurally sound, one elevator has been renovated, and another newly installed. Restrooms are installed and corridors from all entrances have been built. Behind those corridor walls, however, open space still exists. This was the plan because we did not know who would occupy the space or what kind of offices or suites we would need to build. The plan has always been to build the basic structure and then

not complete the individual offices until such time as we had a tenant.

Dr. T: Are there prospective tenants?

Mr. S: Yes, we have a number of prospective tenants. Right now on the 5th floor letters of intent will be signed this week for about 1,000 square feet from a secretarial services firm in Seattle. They will provide secretarial and duplicating services, etc. for the attorneys expected to occupy the building. Another tenant will be a mail service. Apparently this is becoming quite prevalent around the country since the post office is not doing as good a job as it could, and that there are entrepreneurs who set up mail distribution services. This particular individual sees the 800 students at the Law School as potential customers. Rather than receiving mail at school or at their apartments - since they are all rather temporary, being here for three years, it is expected that they will utilize this new service. On the third floor, which is the entrance to Market Street, we are working with the State Attorney General's Office in the Consumer Protection Division. They are looking at about 1500 square feet. On the first floor, which is the Court C level, the Student Bar Association will take about 6,000 square feet and will have what they call a student Physical Fitness Center - not a total physical education facility, but exercise equipment. There will be hand ball, weights, mats, training facilities so that the students can maintain personal fitness.

Dr. T: Now two or three times people have talked about a restaurant. Are there any restaurants involved?

Mr. S: Realizing that leasing a building is a specialty service which would go on for two or three years, UPS engaged the Swanson-McGoldrick Real Estate firm to be the leasing agents for the project. They are the ones dealing with the individual tenants, not the University, and certainly not me. They are trying to get a food service on the Court C level where we will have a very attractive entrance. They are working with several possible tenants. We expect to have a food service of about 3,000 - 4,000 square feet.

Dr. T: Didn't Jeff Smith put in an adjunct to the Chaplain's Pantry?

Mr. S: Yes he did. Not in our building though. He put it in the building adjacent to the south - at Court C and 11th. It is on the same side as our annex but it is in the building that adjoins the old annex at the south.

Dr. T: I wonder if he has been having much traffic.

Mr. S: By casual observance, it looks as if he has a big luncheon trade. He calls it the Judicial Annex.

Dr. T: Now, tell me how the Law Center was named.

Mr. S: I think you probably may know more than I do about that.

Dr. T: Well, many years ago, after the war (Mr. Clapp had been in the Navy). I used to see him in the Exchange Building in Seattle. He was not very much interested as a Trustee except he came to meetings and would take me to lunch once

or twice a year and say, "Let's do this, and let's do that, or why do we do this and why do we do that?"

He once suggested that we sell the whole campus complex and move out to Federal Way. He said there was a beautiful site out there.

Dr. T: Well, I took it to the Board of Trustees which was Mr. Kilworth, Roe Shaub, and the others and they said, "Everybody knows where you are. You have been there for fifty years so don't do it." and we didn't. It was amazing that the Weyerhaeuser headquarters is where he wanted to put the campus. I talked it over with the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees and they said, "Why don't you ask him for a building?" This was right after the war. We had built Todd Hall and we wanted to build a Music Building. I took him to lunch. He said, "Well, I am not going to make that decision. I have to take my wife in on this decision." That was his second wife. I said, "Will you set up a luncheon?" He said, "No, you do it." I called her and asked her to come to the Rainier Club and have luncheon with Norton and myself. She said, "I'd love to." We had a very nice luncheon and I talked to her about the Music Building. He would say, "Tell her about the UPS symphony orchestra - tell her about the Adelphians and how they go to Europe." I said to myself that he was helping me sell the name of the Norton Clapp Music Building. So I said, "Now young lady, bless you. Norton will build this building. All you have to do is

give your consent. She looked me right in the eye, had a big smile on her face and said, "Dr. Thompson I think it would be wonderful if Norton would build that building." Here I was on Cloud 9. She said, "However, there is something I have been wanting to talk to Norton about for some time and I have never had a chance to and now is a good time to talk to him about it. The Catholic Father in Bellevue needs a parochial school. I think Norton ought to build your music building and also should build a school for the Father." There was absolute silence - absolute silence! Finally Norton said, "Well, if you two are going to spend all of my money, maybe I had better go to the office and make some." I thanked her for coming and told Norton I would walk with him. So we walked a block. Nobody said a word. Finally he turned to me and said, "I think I should tell you Franklin, I have absolutely no interest whatsoever in her project." I said, "Well, thank you for considering it." In the letter that I wrote him for the book that they gave him for the naming of the Law Center, I said, "I recall with great interest the moment we talked about naming a building for you right after the war but it seemed not to be and evidently this naming was reserved for a much larger project in the life of the University of Puget Sound." It most likely was providential but I did not know anything

about this coming as it did and I don't know too much about the naming of it for him. I have been out-of-touch these seven years as to how much money he has been giving. I do understand that he has been giving almost as much as he did before - \$400,000, \$500,000, \$300,000 or whatever his tax situation was.

Mr. S: Not being in that end of it, I don't know what the numbers are. My only knowledge of the naming was that last May at the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees at Alderbrook, Mr. Clapp could not be at the meeting because he was in Australia. As Vice Chairman, taking his place and presiding, Mr. Lowry Wyatt suggested this might be an appropriate thing to do and he did not think that Mr. Clapp would object to it occurring.

Dr. T: Well, I think it is wonderful. Norton Clapp has given an endless amount of time and thought in the life of the University of Puget Sound. I was a little surprised at the Dedicatory Ceremony when Mr. Wyatt talked about the fact that this was the first big financial campaign. There have been six. There was one at the Old Tacoma Hotel when they had 400 guests - the Governor spoke, the President of the University of Washington spoke, the President of Washington State College spoke, Dr. Todd spoke, the Bishop, and the Executive Secretary of all Methodist Education spoke. That is when they started the campaign to meet the million dollar challenge for the first endowment. They have had five other campaigns since.

I think it is good recognition and it comes at the right time. Mr. Clapp is 74 years old. It is a great school and, Lloyd, you certainly have done a great deal to bring it about. Now where did Dick Smith and Max Reeves fit into this picture?

Mr. S: In the very early planning of the Law School, the three of us - under your direction, and giving us virtually carte blanche responsibility to make it happen - worked together. Dick, Max, and I did most of the interviewing. When Mr. Millerruud, of the ABA, came we met with him. We worked together on the selection of Dean Siclitico. I'd say that through the first year and the beginning of the School, it was a threesome that worked very diligently to make it happen. Again, we had the freedom which you gave us to move forward.

Dr. T: Well, I had absolute confidence in all of you. My philosophy in Administration was to delegate authority and see that it was carried out and have it all be a part on one great big team. It all worked out beautifully and I had absolute confidence in you people. I was really shocked, of course, when we lost Max Reeves. It was incredible to me that the Dean would come to such a tragic end. I had so much confidence in him and he had been excellent as Dean. He was a key man and carried great responsibility. Dick Smith was a genius in the political aspects of the development of the University.

Mr. S: Dick was also almost a genius in the recruiting end of it. He directed recruitment efforts and spent enough time in the field himself to know and get a good feel for what was happening out there - why students were coming and what they wanted.

Dr. T: When you think in terms of the first enrollments, now how many came? Did 200 or 300 come from Seattle for the afternoon-evening classes?

Mr. S: Yes, we had close to 300 people in all classes that first year.

Dr. T: I remember in the Feasibility Study, it said that nowhere could they get this.

Mr. S: That is right. There was no place in the State of Washington that they could get this kind of training because the University of Washington was not giving it and, apparently, had no intension of giving it.

Dr. T: Now, as I remember, we started heavy in the afternoon and evening and it has gradually tapered off.

Mr. S: This year it has probably picked up a little. Maybe 150 students in the evening or part-time students. We had a tremendous enrollment this year - 150 to 200 students more in the Fall of '80 entering in the new building than were budgeted for or anticipated.

Dr. T: What is the enrollment now?

Mr. S: Including full and part-time and evening there is something like 1,025.

Dr. T: As I recall, when we started out there were 918.

Mr. S: Yes, and we more or less agreed that we would have 750 maximum full time. Which means that we would normally

have about 800 in the fall and about 700 in the spring. We are virtually 200 over that anticipated enrollment.

Dr. T: Now, of course, that will help the budget a great deal but will they have to get extra faculty.

Mr. S: They did recruit some extra faculty but the way legal education works they merely split up the classes and I think had three sections instead of the normal two section of the first year classes.

Dr. T: Now, of course, they also use a considerable number of adjunct professors.

Mr. S: Adjunct being practioners - local practioners who teach one or two classes a year or semester.

Dr. T: They have a specialty usually. It seems to please the people who teach as well as the students who feel that are getting the practical aspect of it.

Mr. S: Yes, you really get the practical experience as well as the theoretical.

Dr. T: I don't suppose anything should be said about the fact that you don't have to pay retirement or social security, etc.

Mr. S: Some even return their stipend as a gift.

Dr. T: Well, is that right? That is wonderful. Now, Lloyd, You have been here ten years and it has been a great moment in the history of the University of Puget Sound. I cannot thank you enough, as I tried to say in the letter that I sent. Your part in the University and the responsibility - it has been a joy to work with you. You really have been the unseen power behind the throne

in bringing this Law School and getting it started. I can't say enough about what you have done. Beside that I want to say that the personal relationship has been wonderful. It has been marvelous. As I said in the letter, not only from the standpoint of a professional relationship but also a personal relationship. I was very pleased with the recommendation you made concerning my relationship with the University upon retiring. It was very astute, very good, and it is working out very well. We haven't consulted your big file. I don't know at this time if it is necessary.

Mr. S: I brought it along in case we needed anything, but I think we pretty well covered it. I might as I reread the transcript, embellish it a little bit with some statistics.

Dr. T: I wish you would because we are writing this with the idea that 50 years from now, 100 years from now, or maybe only 10 years from now, someone will come along and write a genuine history. We are forever in your debt. What are you going to do now?

Mr. S: I am going to California. We have purchased a home on Half-moon Bay which is on the ocean side of the peninsula, just across the hill from San Mateo. I have been active, as you know, for many years in the Western Association of the College and University Business Officers, known as WACUBO. I think, going back in time, Charlie Robbins was president of that association and also Gerard Banks.

I was treasurer in 1974 and served on many committees. That association sponsors, on the Stanford campus each July, a two-week concentrated course for senior business officers of colleges and universities. That was created in 1974 and has had six very successful sessions. Next July will be the 7th session. The operating head of that Institute, since its inception, was a General Ken Wickham, a three-star General and former Adjutant General of the Army, who in retirement, took over this responsibility. After six years, he has asked to be relieved of that responsibility. I have been associated with the Institute for quite some time, first in 1974 (when it was created) I was WACUBO Treasurer and a member of the Executive Committee which brought the Institute into being. The head, Mr. Dan DeYoung, of Stanford University, is a friend and he asked if I would take over General Wickham's responsibilities. So, I will be going down there and have about a quarter-time job working with the Institute.

Dr. T: Will you have an office at Stanford?

Mr. S: Yes, I will have an office on the Stanford campus.

Dr. T: Now, as I recall, you have two daughters.

Mr. S: Yes, I have two daughters. The older daughter, Barbara was born in 1947, got her baccalaureate degree from the University of California in Berkley in 1969 and then went on to get her Master's Degree from UCLA in Urban Planning. In 1975 she received her PhD in Urban Planning. She then,

having had a very good association in Europe after high school, with a year abroad in Switzerland with the American Field Service, was able to get a job near Munich with the Max Plank Institute, which is the German research group. She spent three years there in Urban Planning Research. That ended about a year ago and she worked six months with UNIDO in Vienna - this is the United Nation's Industrial Development Organization. In the Fall of 1979 she moved to Zurich where she has a split job: she teaches part-time at the University of Basel and is doing research at the University of Zurich. She has an apartment in Zurich near the University. Her Doctoral research was done in Senegal on the west coast of Africa, where she learned French. Her original trip to Switzerland taught her German, so she is now fluent in both German and French with six years of high school Spanish, so she gets along very well.

The younger daughter, Sally, was born in 1950. She attended the University of the Pacific where she earned her baccalaureate degree and her teaching credential. She is now teaching in the little town of Valley Springs in Calaveras County - which is most often remembered for Mark Twain's story of the Jumping Frog. Her school is just a few miles from Angel's Camp where this event took place. She is enjoying herself and we will see her quite often.

Dr. T: Well, I can't thank you enough. The great work you have done for the University of Puget Sound will live on after

both of us are gone.

Mr. S: I have very many fond memories and our relationship has been indescribable. If I could have, on that day in 1970, described what I would like to do for the next ten years until my retirement, I don't think I could have written a script that would have turned out as well as it really happened here with you and the University of Puget Sound.

March 9, 1981

INTERVIEW WITH FRANCES SWAYZE

Tuesday, April 25, 1978

Thompson: Tell me about when you first went to CPS?

Swayze: I first went in the fall of 1918. The flu hit and we were all out of school for a long period of time, so I quit school and went to work for Osaka Shosen Kaisa Steamship Company and worked for just a year, and came back and started in where I had left off and graduated in 1922 because I made up the year that I had lost in summer schools.

T: This was before we were located up on the present campus.

S.: That's right. Dr. Todd didn't want me to graduate--go to summer school and graduate in 1922--because he was so sure that the next class would graduate from the other campus. I don't think they did, though.

T: I think it was 1924.

S: Yes, it was because Tom graduated in 1923.

T: Tell me about the old campus.

S; Well, the old campus had one big building that was the administration building and the classrooms--a homely place. Then they had another building that had the chapel on the first floor and the home economics department and the library there. The building behind the chapel was the men's dormitory. There was no women's dormitory. The other building on the campus was the president's home.

T: Someone told me one of those buildings is still standing-- it is an apartment house or something.

S: Over on State Street. I think that is right; I think that was the main building.

T: Do you remember the little building beside the church? Wasn't it a music conservatory.

S: No, that was across the street; oh, yes, by the other church--yes, that was the music conservatory. After it closed down, old Senator Davis lived there.

T: I was in there once. It was quite a place! He was much beloved.

S: Oh, he certainly was. He was the one who turned me on to politics. Because I took the political sciences courses from him and we went to the legislature each year and visited, and that's the thing that gave me the interest.

T: Someone told me that when he took the classes to the legislature, the speaker of the House always let him occupy the chair and he always recognized the classes. Do you remember that?

S: I don't remember that. We went on boats as there was no good transportation. We spent the day down there. We nearly always went on the day of the Governor's ball and then we stayed at night for that.

T: What other professors do you remember?

S: Hanawalt, because he was always to the point and anyway, it was the math class where I met Tom.

T: Tell me about Tom. He was a year or two behind you?

S: He was a year behind me. He was working for the Chamber of Commerce in Kennewick and Dr. Todd went over there on church business and spoke to an Epworth League group and talked him into coming to CPS. His folks were in Missouri--this was before my time but I have heard the story--and he said he would come providing he could move his family out where he could help to take care of them and so they said there was a little house behind the president's house that they could have, and that's where they lived. He had been in school the year that I was out of school, and when I returned in the middle of the school year, it was funny, because I went into the math class and I didn't know very many of the kids. Hanawalt called on me to put a problem on the board. And I did, and he couldn't understand how anybody that hadn't been in the class could go up and put a problem on the board. So that was strike one I had, you see.

T: There is a curious rumor that Hanawalt's hieroglyphics on the black-board were hard to understand. Do you remember that?

S: No. I don't know.

T: He used to mark "Save" and keep his stuff on the board.

S: Yes, that is correct; I remember that.

T: About that time we had the Amphictyons and the Pilomatheons. Were you a member of one or the other.

S: No, I was a Kappa Sigma Theta.

T: Tell me about that?

S: Well, there was a fraternity--the Zetas, something like that--and then the Kappa Sigma Thetas and the two literary societies. Of course, the smart ones went into the literary societies, but I wasn't that smart.

T: Do you remember when the campus was moved from the old location to the new?

S: No, I can remember going out there and dancing to the music with Mrs. Hovious, before the campus was developed, on the spring festival, but I can't remember the actual moving.

T: Some people have told me that the students carried books, the color post, and those two holly trees that are in the front of the campus--hauling all this with a wagon and a rope, etc.

S: I was working so I wasn't there.

T: Did Tom take political science?

S: Yes, I think he did. I imagine that was his major.

T: Were you married right after school?

S: After he graduated. I had been out a year.

T: What was his work?

S: He was with Missouri State Life Insurance Company and he sold life insurance for a good many years.

T: Then worked into politics?

S: Oh yes. He ran for the legislature first and was beaten. He wasn't up on politics and the other two joined together and he was left alone. He didn't

ever run for the legislature again because he went into city controller, and I don't know whether he was appointed first but he served as city controller for eleven years.

T: After that, he went to Olympia?

S: We went to Olympia in 1941.

T: Was that with Langlie?

S: Yes, Langlie's first term. Tom had been Langlie's finance man in Pierce County and he got the appointment then.

T: Was he appointed Director of Licenses?

S: Yes.

T: How long did he have that job?

S: Four years while Langlie was in . Then Langlie was defeated and Walgren came in and the directors were out.

T: As I recall, Walgren was a Democrat. When were you in Olympia?

S: I was elected first in 1952; the session of 1953 was the first session I served, and I served until 1965, which was the last session that I served. At the end of that session, I resigned to go to work for the Department of Motor Vehicles, it was then, and Tom, Jr., took my place.

T: You must be very proud of him, the way he served in the legislature and as speaker of the house, and now judge. You must be very proud of him.

S: I am. Yes. It was kind of a traumatic experience for him, I think, to take

the judgeship. Really, I think he had pictured himself in government, but he loves it.

T: He is so highly regarded and respected by everyone--his peers, everyone.

S: Yes.

T: You went to Olympia, then, in 1941.

S: Yes, we moved the family down and lived there from 1941 to 1945.

T: You have four children.

S: No, I have five.

T: Shirley and Gretchen . . . Tom . . .

S: Shirley and Gretchen, first, then Tom, then Sue and George.

T: All of them but Sue went to UPS.

S: No, Sue graduated from CPS. All but Shirley, the oldest one. She went to Colorado--she went with the Albertsons--and she was troubled with asthma, so Cy said to let her go to Colorado to school and that will help her. So she went to Greeley.

T: And it did help her?

S: Well, it didn't hurt. She graduated from Greeley!

T: You watched the University of Puget Sound progress through the years. Tell me about Dr. Todd.

S: Well, he was a fine, Christian gentleman; loyal to the school; worked hard and really built it to a degree. You know, of course, that he was

instrumental in them getting the new campus--the first development on the campus. I always felt he was more closely related to the church than to education.

T: Were you in any of the discussions of the development of the new campus? For instance, you probably remember that the cornerstone --the rock--and that they put it on the north side because they thought the campus was going to face to the north instead of to the east. Do you know anything about that?

S: I remember the square outside of Jones Hall that we always . . .

T: Sutton Quadrangle?

S: No--out back. What did we call that?

T: I don't know. I called it the . . .

S: The freshman class always . . .

T: Oh, the Color Post. . .

S: Yes. There was always a fight over the color post, and if we were going to keep that.

T: Well, we had a real problem because PLU cut it down and they'd deface it and finally they took a jeep and pulled it over. Then with the coming of the G.I.'s, we had so many that we couldn't march them through the Color Post and the senior class got so big we couldn't have the ceremony in Jones Hall.

S: The school outgrew it.

T: Were you on the Board of Trustees in 1941?

S: I guess I must have been because I traveled back and forth to the meetings from Olympia with Belle Reeves, who was on the Board then.

T: Do you remember any of the discussion about Dr. Todd's retirement?

S: I think that when it became his 29th year they felt that it was time for him to retire. I can't remember his health.

T: I think he was in good health. I have always wondered about it. Of course, he was in his middle or latter seventies, wasn't he?

S: Oh, I would have thought he was older than that.

T: Probably. I've never figured it out. Do you remember when I came up to candidate for the job?

S: Yes, because I can remember (laughter) Henry Cramer and his remarks.

T: Henry Cramer voted against me until the last because we didn't have a family.

S: (Laughter) That's right! "What do you know about kids!"

T: I never shall forget--when Martha was born, before a meeting of the Board of Trustees, you and Dick Wasson and Franklin Johnson and somebody and somebody else, over in the corner, working him over. I went over and said, "There must be something happening I don't know about." You people all laughed and said, "Yes, we are telling Henry. . . because Henry voted against you because you didn't have a family." (Laughter)

Do you remember when I came up that time that Franklin Johnson, Dick Wasson

and you got me in a corner and asked me a lot of questions?

S: Yes, but I wouldn't know the questions.

T: I do. Do you remember you asked me what was my philosophy of athletics might be?

S: Good. It sounds logical. Well, Dick was interested, too, because he had played football. I'm still fighting that battle.

T: I remember that, and of course, I had been a recruiter for Willamette. At Willamette, I had had a real problem because I was Dean of Freshmen and Vice President, and Speck Keene and Howard Maple, the coaches, would go out and promise kids so very much and then they would come and they couldn't deliver. About the second or third month, those boys would be in across the desk from me saying, "I was promised this and nothing happened." Then I'd have to go to Keene and Maple and ask what they had promised the kids. We would have to work it out. So I had been very much involved in recruiting at Willamette. Of course, I was very eager for a good athletic program. I always felt that athletics was one of the great "windows" of the University.

S: And it has been. And they are closing it.

T: I always thought that art was, and music was, too, but not in the same proportion that athletics was. You remember, of course, when we came. Do you remember the war years at the University?

S: Yes, I sure do. We were minus boys and I well remember when ROTC first came on the campus.

T: We first had the Army Specialized Training Unit. Do you remember? And I felt so sorry for those young fellows. They were all from the East and some of them would fly home over the weekend. It was really pathetic. Of course, the unit was supposed to be in electronics but ended up in the infantry and a major portion of them were killed in the Battle of the Bulge. Then we had ROTC and I flew to Washington a time or two to get that. We have been very proud of it. Who of the trustees do you remember?

S: Well, I remember Blaine, of course, and Norton. We always had the district superintendents on and the bishop; Dick and Henry and those boys, of course, I remember.

T: Wasson was certainly a very dedicated person, and Franklin Johnson was so wonderful. It was a tragic thing when he died so young. Blaine was an interesting person. I never really knew what he was going to do next, because he must have been 85 when he resigned.

S: I'm sure of that.

T: He'd call me up and ask me to come over to raise money and we'd go see Mr. Schwarbacker and a half a dozen people. Next time he'd call me, and we'd go again to see Mr. Schwarbacker, etc. He was sincere and very dedicated.

S: Franklin Johnson was secretary for years, wasn't he?

T: That's right; and then Norton was before that. One day, Norton said, "I think you could use me in a better way than being secretary." We have

had a number of them since then. Now, Mr. Stuckey is secretary to all the committees and the Board; not a trustee.

S: He's the paid executive.

T: That's right. Who are some of the unusual alums that you remember?

Do you remember people like Bob Loftness or Charles Arnold?

S: I remember Charles Arnold, but I don't remember Loftness.

T: Did your children enjoy their days at UPS?

S: Yes.

T: They gave unusual leadership, most of them.

S: We were still in Olympia when Gretchen was getting ready for college.

Then we moved back to Tacoma. She was sorry that we were moving back because she was going to get to live in the dormitory, away from home. We told her that she could live in the dormitory. She went over and took one look at it, the room that she would have to share with other people, and she decided she would come home to her own room.

T: It's amazing how often that happens.

S: So never again did she ask to live there. Shirley wasn't there; and Gretchen came next. Gretchen was the kind that could get by by smiling and getting close to the person; books were secondary. And she's a teacher now. (laughter)

Tom was more of a student and he came out of UPS in political science and then went over to the U for his law. The boys were all Kappa Sigs and of course Gretchen was a Theta and then a Pi Phi, but Sue broke the chain--she was a

Tri-Delt and that's all right, too. She was, of course, particularly happy, at UPS because this was the time of courtship for her. She made good friends, but when she comes back to Tacoma, actually, it's her high school friends that she calls up and has lunch with rather than the college friends.

T: She is in Texas now.

S: Right.

T: Do you remember when the Kappa Sigs went on a scavenger hunt and picked up a little train over in Des Moines. I always will appreciate Tom because this deputy sheriff had all in a room and they were going to fingerprint them and charge them with a felony, and Tom said, I'm not going to do anything until Dr. T gets back from Rotary." The fellows just sat there and waited for me. So I took the deputy sheriff over in my office and kind of had some strong words with him and I told him that I would see that the boys made good whatever was the cost. When I first talked to the man, the night before, when he came to my house about midnight, the thing was worth \$75. The next day it was worth \$750. But I thought Tom used unusually good judgment for his age when he said, "I won't do anything until I get a chance to talk to Dr. T."

When you look at the University through the years, do you remember unusual times in its development?

S: Well, it seems to be that's there's been a very continuous growth, and a healthy growth, a well-balanced growth. More and more of the alumni have

made names for themselves, or else because I am older I recognize it, I don't know. The classes are bigger, of course, so there are many more graduates of UPS than when I was there. The classes were very small, but, of course, the basic thing is the cost of education.

T: Which is everywhere.

S: Yes.

T: Did you and Tom go on some of these famous parties that they used to have. I have heard Henry Ernst talk about them.

S: We used to go down to Westport to Stan Warburton's place for weekends. I can remember going over to Fox Island, too, to the Japanese place that was moved from the Fair over to Fox Island. That was a great place to have weekends and retreats. I guess we were like normal kids, I don't know, but the standards weren't the same then as they are now.

T: Do you remember the lady who wrote the Alma Mater?

S: Oh yes, Ellena Goudner.

T: What was her maiden name?

S: Ellena Hart.

T: Oh, yes.

S: She's at Wesley Gardens.

T: Yes. I talked with her the other day about writing the Alma Mater but she said she couldn't remember much about it.

S: I thought Dr. Banks wrote the Alma Mater.

T: There is another one that he wrote. The old one is the one she did. As a matter of fact, we find that there was one written in 1913, but we can't find it. Jim Milligan remembers the meeting of the Conference in 1913 when they were ready to close the school and he got up and said something like I don't have much money but it's my alma mater and I want it to go on and it must go on, and he carried the day! But there was an alma mater then and of course, there was one written by Mrs. Gouldner and the one by Dr. Banks.

S: Dr. Banks' is the one they use now, isn't it?

T: No, They use both of them but they use the one written by Mrs. Gouldner more. It seems to be the official one.

Do you remember anything about when they took the logger motif or logo?

Was it in use when you were there?

S: No. I don't remember about that. I think it came along later.

We had some good athletes when we were there, but they weren't necessarily . . . Rip Rabell and Dill Howell and those fellows.

T: I guess Eddie Annis was after them.

S: Well, yes, but not long after--a few years. But Tom used to recruit those old-time athletes.

T: Tom was really very good at that. He did a great service to me. He'd say, "Franklin, have you talked to so and so about ^{the University,} him, etc." and he'd give you enough background so I could go and talk to the man intelligently and I suppose eight times out of ten I got money for the University because

Tom tipped me off to the good prospects.

S: But he, himself, couldn't collect money. He knew people and he could talk students into coming to the school, especially athletes. He was the manager of the football team for awhile. None of my family has been participants in athletics but we are a very athletic family as spectators.

T: I know of no one more loyal than your family through the years. Do you remember Shelmidine?

S: Yes, I do, because when Shelmidine first came he was lonely and a bachelor, of course, and he loved to come out to our house on Sunday night and sit in front of the fireplace with the family. I think he was a great man.

T: He really was and he was a great teacher. The students learned a great deal from him and a real strong influence on most of the students.

Who do you recall in recent times at the University?

S: You mean students or faculty?

T: Either one.

S: Well, Frank Peterson, of course; and believe it or not, Professor Coulter.

I can always talk to Coulter and have the best time talking to him and I am sure not many people do that, but he's still teaching, isn't he?

T: That's right. I think he has five years more--something like that.

S: Well, of course, Frank Peterson isn't teaching.

T: No, he's assistant to the dean.

S: Much to his disgust.

T: I imagine there will be some adjustment on that, although I don't know.

S: He likes to teach. Then there was Slater.

T: Yes, and Alcorn.

S: I never had Alcorn. I had Jim Slater for science.

T: He must have been popular?

S: Popular? He made me mad!

T: How come?

S: Tom and I were in the same class but we didn't work together. When I got a poor grade on one, he said, "Too similar to Tom Swayze!" And Tom had nothing to do with it. But that fellow doesn't change one bit.

T: He amazes me.

S: I speak to him every Sunday at Church and say hello Jim and he looks just about the same as he did when he was teaching.

T: His wife was arthritic for many years. He came to me one day and said that they wanted to go to Florida, and he wanted to leave early because they thought the climate in Florida would be helpful. So I wrote to my friend who was president at Florida Southern, a Methodist school, and told him he was going to be there. He called up Jim and Jim went over and that night Jim was teaching courses in English and in biology.

S: He stayed a year, didn't he?

T: He stayed four years. It didn't work out the way they had hoped so they

came back. That year we gave him an honorary doctorate. As I understand it, he had done considerable work for his doctorate and his major professor died and he never got to finish it.

S: They still keep him on for doing certain things.

T: I don't think he is officially on; he is just Curator of Herpetology in the Museum, but then Karlstrom has not been very eager to keep him on.

I had to go up there one time and referee because Karlstrom who had all of Slater's jars of snakes out in the hall ... you know, professors have strange quirks and Karlstrom had his.

What do you recall about your political life and the University of Puget Sound?

S: I was always on the Education Committee down there and was always trying to get them to help private schools as well as public schools--that is, higher education--such as subsidizing tuition. We are still fighting; nationally too.

T: We got it through finally but the Supreme Court held that it was against the Constitution. In 1888, North Dakota, South Dakota and Washington all came in and that was the time of the great fight between the Knights of Columbus and the Masonic Lodges and that's one reason the Constitution is so very, very tight. What committees were you on in the Board of Trustees?

S: I don't remember.

T: Were you on the Instruction Committee, hiring faculty, and all?

You were probably on the Religious Life Committee.

S: I don't remember. I know I was the only woman most of the time when Belle Reeves got off.

T: Belle Reeves was on quite a few years.

S: Before me.

T: Then who was the one who was Superintendent of Instruction for so long? Wanamaker . . .

S: She wasn't on while I was on.

T: No, I guess she wasn't. She was on the Washington State Historical Society Board.

Was Arthur Langlie friendly toward private education?

S: Yes.

T: Were you there when he got his honorary degree?

S: Yes.

T: As you look back now, what do you think the strengths of the University were and what might be its weaknesses?

S: Oh, I think the strength is that it has continued to grow and develop.

I was glad to see the law school. It's done very well and the boys who have come out of there seem to easily pass the bar exam and it is tough, too.

The reason that I know is from David Hyman. I don't know if you know him or not, but he lived with Gretchen for a year or two when he first came. He came for law, but he didn't make it.

T: It's tough to get in.

S: He got in but he was washed out with 1/3 of the class at the end of his first year.

T: We talked about the law school for a long time. We took a survey and found that from Vancouver to Vancouver was the area with the largest need for legal education. Reaching 65 slipped up on me awfully fast, and I told Dick Smith about three years before, when I was 62, that if we didn't get it started before I retired it would never be started. So Dick Smith, Lloyd Stuckey and Max Reeves worked to get it going and to get it off to a good start. It's had its problems because I don't think it is looked upon with too great favor at the moment as a part of the University.

S: Oh, don't you? I didn't have that feeling. I thought they were kind of fond of it.

T: I think they are proud of it but they look on it as a adjunct. I'm not sure.

S: They keep talking about housing it on campus.

T: When we structured that, we had it scheduled so that we could raise a million dollars in the first three years, we could accumulate a million dollars in the money it would bring in and then we would go to the bank and borrow a million, and we could build a three million dollar building at the end of the third year. Then we would let it amortize itself over eight or ten years. But the present administration decided \$200,000 a year

ought to be paid for administrative expense and this has caused it to back off away and I don't know whether it will be located on the campus or not. We bought most of the area between the field house and Lawrence with the idea that it could be located there and we could use the field house parking lot for law and also for the functions. I don't know what's going to happen now. But the law school has certainly had a phenomenal development and it is a wonderful addition.

S: One reason is because it has night classes.

T: We were very much surprised when we first opened it that we had 200 people commuting daily from Seattle for the afternoon and evening classes and now it has gone down to about 100, but the day enrollment has come up so still have about 900.

Thank you , Frances. This has been interesting. When we get the tape transcribed, we'll have you take a look at it for editing and additions and deletions.

INTERVIEW WITH DR. WARREN TOMLINSON

APRIL 23, 1979

Dr. T: What year did you come to the College of Puget Sound?

Dr. W.T: I came in the Fall of 1933.

Dr. T: Had you been studying in Germany before that?

Dr. W.T: I had been in Germany from '27 to '32, came to America in '32, stayed in Minnesota for a year and got the job.

Dr. T: Did you teach in Germany or just study?

Dr. W.T: I was doing both. I was teaching at the Berlin Evening College. I had taught in the Philippines before that. I then came to Berlin to meet with one of my college classmates from Carlton College and in the course of that summer they needed an English teacher in this newly opened evening college which was going to be a la the "American evening school" idea, something new in Germany. I happened to be there just in time to get the job, although the hiring of a young professor, only twenty-four years old, is almost taboo. I was there four or five years teaching in the evening college. During the day, I started attending classes at the University and ended up making my Ph.D. at the University of Berlin.

Dr. T: You graduated with your bachelor's from Carlton?

Dr. W.T: Yes.

Dr. T: Did your folks live in that area?

Dr. W.T: In Hutchinson, fifty miles west of Minneapolis.

Dr. T: What was your father's work?

Dr. W.T: A farmer.

Dr. T: How many were there in your family?

Dr. W.T: There were six of us, three boys and three girls.

Dr. T: You came to C.P.S. in what year?

Dr. W.T: In '33, to teach German. The German professor who had been there had been practically killed in a bicycle - automobile accident.

Dr. T: What was his name, do you know?

Dr. W.T: Maris. His wife is still living here.

Dr. T: I knew her when she was Dean of Women at Oregon State. We had a daughter here. When you came in '33 they were on the new campus but there would have just been Jones Hall and Howarth Hall.

Dr. W.T: Jones Hall, Howarth Hall, Women's Gymnasium and the old Music Building and that was it.

Dr. T: Dr. Todd was here. What do remember about Dr. Todd?

Dr. W.T: Oh, a great deal of all kinds of things. One inconsequential one - my wife and I were living near where he was living then, on Alder, we were inviting Mr. and Mrs. Todd in for dinner and we had these lovely California poppies, the best flowers in our garden. We put out the California poppies and by the time they got there at 4:30 or 5:00 P.M. the poppies had gone to sleep. (Laughter). Not very important but... I remember the interview - my wife and I were hitchhiking in Minnesota that summer and had a wonderful time. Out on Indian reservations and things like that. When we got home there was from the Albert

Agency in Chicago a notification that there was a position open. We walked the three miles into town and mailed the letter and caught Dr. Todd just before he was leaving on his way East. He made an appointment to meet me on the train from Glencoe about fourteen miles from Hutchinson where I lived. I bought a hat for the occasion, real formal, which I never wore after that. (Laughter). Dr. Todd was telling me all about the wonders of the Northwest and C.P.S. and all that. We had about an hour trip to Minneapolis where I would get off and with five minutes left he suddenly pulled out his little notebook and asked me rapid fire about six or eight questions that you should ask on such an interview. But he was telling me about C.P.S. that whole train ride.

Dr. T: Your children were born after you came here, weren't they?

Dr. W.T: Yes, in '36 and '38.

Dr. T: You had two daughters.

Dr. W.T: That's right.

Dr. T: Was Dean Regester dean when you came?

Dr. W.T: Yes, he was. Just a minute, it was Dean Drury and Regester was philosophy.

Dr. T: You must have had many wonderful associations with Dean Regester through the years.

Dr. W.T: Yes. We went to camps together and things like that.

Dr. T: What other professors do you remember?

Dr. W.T: Chapman, who had been here the year before I was. And of course, McMillan, he was a problem child I would almost have

to say. And Seward, and Slater.

Dr. T: Can you take just a minute and explain each one's place within the University?

Dr. W.T: Well, I'll start with still a different one, Walter Davis. Senator. He was just about at the end of his career then and I was of course in German and he was in History. He was kind of a dear, respected, older professor. I got along with him very well. The fact of the matter is when the Encyclopedia Britannica Junior was getting some revisions and work that he had worked on previously, he turned that over to me. So I followed up on that. He, of course, was immersed in his subject, in the what shall we say, nineteenth century, old-fashioned way. But real good at it. Seward was just a young man back then, he was physically very active, by the way. And Raymond Seward was one of these people that you liked very well, got along with. He ran everything in physics very well in the old physics building. McMillan was sort of a big, jolly fellow.

Dr. T: He came as a chemist. He came with Dr. Todd from Willamette as a chemist, but he soon was aware of the fact that he didn't know too much chemistry. So he decided he would create a department of geology. He was a practical geologist really. As you say, he was a little bit of a problem. I remember one time I went in his classroom and there was a sentence on the board with five misspelled words. (Laughter).

Dr. W.T: He was a hale fellow, well-meant, jolly and all of that.

Dr. T: You must have been with Hanawalt then in mathematics.

Dr. W.T: Hanawalt must have been here one year while I was

here. I just barely touched him. I knew his family since then very well.

Dr. T: Evidently you have travelled most of the time you were teaching. Is that right?

Dr. W.T: Not during the depression years. Well, if traveling includes in the United States, it was after the Depression, after the war. Depression and war years one didn't go very far. After that I started summer schools in Canada and a college on Long Island. Then in '51, under Chris Miller, came the summer school in Sweden.

Dr. T: Gothenburg.

Dr. W.T: Yes, Gothenburg. Following that my wife started taking tours to Europe and in '53 was in Yugoslavia for the experiment in international living and starting '56 the Study Abroad Company wanted me to start conducting their around the world tours. So since then I've been going on and on.

Dr. T: Well, you've been a part of our Pacific Rim program haven't you?

Dr. W.T: No, I haven't been on the road with them.

Dr. T: Didn't you take some of our students to various countries while you were here?

Dr. W.T: Oh, I retired in 1973 and the last eight years I was never on this campus.

Dr. T: I knew you were Ambassador-At-Large seemingly for us. You were traveling all over weren't you?

Dr. W.T: I was taking students on the Semester Abroad before it was over, to Rome and London. Also one of two summer schools

with taking students abroad.

Dr. T: I consider this a very great educational program.

It opened up new horizons for students all over and they would never be the same after a trip like that.

Dr. W.T: I didn't realize that until the Fall after the first Semester Abroad. These were fine students, I had taken them over there. And then there was the Parents Day here on campus and they asked me to report on the Semester Abroad. So I told about it, and then they came up to me - the parents - and they reported on the Semester Abroad. One said, "My son went to Europe a boy, and he came home a man." I found in practically all cases that in one semester they got much more than they could in a year at home in whatever college or university. What they were able to do, to meet people, to appreciate things, good or bad from some people's point of view. Frequently they would come back and change their majors to some field interested in people and working with people. One year's group had eleven Peace Corp members as soon as they had finished college. They got a different view of life abroad. There is no question but it was a great part of their education.

Dr. T: You have just returned from China, haven't you?

Dr. W.T: That was last summer. I came back in August.

Dr. T: How long were you in China?

Dr. W.T: The funny thing about that was, waiting as long as I did to get into China at all, I made two trips to China last summer. One of them was a ten day tour in South China and the other one was Peking and that area for twenty-four hours total

in which I had a taxi for the day and covered all the ground.

Dr. T: Didn't someone tell me you went to the Great Wall of China?

Dr. W.T: That is one of the things you do out of Peking. It is about a two hour automobile ride through very interesting countryside. You see some of China just making that trip.

The Great Wall - I've heard about it, I've read about it, I've seen the pictures of it, television, movies, what have you.

That's old hat. But when I got there, actually at the Wall, it is one of the great experiences, simply incredible. I compare it only with two others: The Taj Mahal in India and the Inca lost city in Peru. As they did, it had a physical effect on me. Your whole body reacts to this amazing thing.

Dr. T: It must have been an enormous engineering project and a great cost in lives.

Dr. W.T: Six thousand, or maybe many more than that, as far as lives.

Dr. T: Getting back to C.P.S., you had two colleagues and you people were sort of a threesome. It was Frank Williston and Marvin Schafer and yourself. Tell me about those two.

Dr. W.T: Frank Williston was by far my best friend. And also his wife and my wife together. I had been here a year before. The whole relationship is rather unusual. I was, of course, in language, German and literature. He was in history and some of the political science. He was active in the community as much as anyone. He was out in the community giving talks as the three of us called it, "the PTA circuit." He would be the one - he was three years older than I was - he had been there first

and then I would later do that. When he was - it must have started before he went to the University of Washington - I simply moved in and took over the work he had been doing. Including the history. And the series of lectures with teachers I followed and picked these things up. So in many ways what he was doing was what I would be doing later. He was a very marvelous person. One of the very interesting things about him - he had sort of an inferiority complex he was always surmounting. But yet he had this sort of a negative feeling about himself that from any point of view I would have, wasn't justified at all. One thing that he and I did, this was during the war years, when we both had victory gardens. We had been confined and not getting around teaching summer school. We decided, on the Fourth of July, a holiday, we needed some exercise. He was a great mountain person, among the other things, the YMCA and various activities where I also came along with him. So we went up to Mount Rainier. The year before my wife and I had done an eighteen mile hike and gotten pretty well worn out. Well, Frank thought that wouldn't be far enough. We only had one day for this so we had to really go all out. We made a thirty-three mile hike that day, getting lost off the path for part of it. I had done quite a bit on mountains but that was the day that, by the last ten miles, my legs were totally lead. But that was Frank Williston for you.

Dr. T: How about Marvin Schafer?

Dr. W.T: Marvin Schafer, well, by the way, I should name

another name not at UPS, Harold Long. There was the four of us - I've forgotten what name we had - for the people who were always called out to give the lectures and the PTA circuit. We had a name, and signs, and Marvin we held just outside of it, but actually part of it. Among other things, he and I both went moonlighting during the war, working at the carpenter shops and different things like that. He also did the lecturing for a while, which I did for a long time in the orientation and later the information-education programs at the military bases around here. He did quite a bit of that.

Dr. T: You actually had courses at Fort Lewis didn't you?

Dr. W.T: During the war years I was under Clover Park. They had a fund from the State Legislature. I went out and gave the orientation lectures. Especially at Fort Lewis, these were frequently for military that were crossing the Pacific to the Asiatic field of war and it so happened I had been almost every place they were likely to go. Later we had the classes at Fort Lewis and McChord Field - I taught classes in the UPS program out at the military bases.

Dr. T: Weren't you president of the Soviet and American friendship society during the war?

Dr. W.T: Yes, I was. There is a very interesting sidelight to that. We decided we would have some day's celebration for this and called on a judge to speak for us there. We seemed to be getting pretty good response in Tacoma - after all, Soviet Union, my! I was a little bit amazed at that. I had

heard so much of the opposite side of that kind of a story for years. I asked some business man, "Well, how is it, is this all right? Do you think we should do it?" "Yes, go ahead, we'll give you our fullest support in that," he said. "But isn't this supporting the Soviet Union?" I asked. The man said, "Yes, they are our allies aren't they?" That was the whole story and that was enough for him.

Dr. T: Did you ever feel afterwards that you were criticized because you did that?

Dr. W.T: No, not at all. Here's a story that you probably wouldn't want to use, but one of my memories of those days, before that rather, during the Hitler years before the war, I was the only person in the area who really knew anything about Germany and Hitler. Practically, at least in this area, the only actual authority. I knew that it was a bad show all the way. Some young man who was very impressed by hearing me had asked me if I would speak to the American Legion. So I went to them, and told all about Hitler and Mussolini, whom just a few years earlier, the American Legion had made the Man of the Year. It was fairly obvious and was the reason for all this. I gave my talk on Germany and Hitler and the danger that he was. Now came the question period. There was one question: "Which do you consider more dangerous, the Fascists or the Communists?" My answer was, "I consider them both equally undesirable" etc. "But the one which is a genuine danger to us is the Nazis." There were no more questions and I walked out of a dead-silent room.

Dr. T: Those were strange days.

Dr. W.T: Fredericks in Religion was here and he was a perky little man. He and I were invited by some kind of officer's association. It was said that there were three professors at UPS who were in the pay of Russia. Somebody downtown had cooked that one up. We figured out, Bursar, Robbins, Lou Grant, and one other - the people who had new automobiles - must be the ones who had enough money. (Laughter). Anyway, they went to the Officer's Club to get converted or something and we just had a delightful time with them. They were nice and we were nice.

Dr. T: As I recall, weren't you once president of the Northend Shakespeare Club?

Dr. W.T: I was in the Club, and president at times, and vice-president once or twice.

Dr. T: Tell me about the Northend Shakespeare Club.

Dr. W.T: It was a delightful organization. It lasted until fifteen years or so ago. We met every month at different persons homes and had our assigned reading and roles in a Shakespeare play. Usually one play would finish in one night, I think. That was a really fine bunch of people. They actually went to the ground ultimately because everybody had to agree to a new member. Couldn't have anybody who didn't fit. And the older members couldn't agree to some of the younger members and finally it literally died out that way. In the very first years I was here they were still putting on public performances. Not a whole Shakespeare play, but

scenes from plays, in costume. The big night of the year was of course the Twelfth Night. That is when we would have our programs, our invited guests. In the First Congregational Church, I believe, that is where we held it rather regularly.

Dr. T: I remember the Kennards were a part of it.

Dr. W.T: The Kennards were in that, yes, and the Gordons.

I was in the Little Theater the first years I was here and acted in some of the plays. It was just getting started again after a period of dropping off.

Dr. T: Bouncing around a little, when you were in Berlin you met your wife and married her?

Dr. W.T: She was a student in my class, yes.

Dr. T: Her mother came here and lived with you people for a long time.

Dr. W.T: Yes, she came in 1935 I think. The family is Jewish. The mother, well, her son had gone to Paris to get out of the mess. She really needed some place to go and as I looked at it at the time even, their coming here saved them from prison and possible the incineration camps.

Dr. T: I'm sure that's true. She told me that on several occasions. She once told me that when she came to leave she just had to close the door and walk out and leave her family silver and mementos and everything else.

Dr. W.T: That isn't totally true. I don't know how much she left. She had packed up and shipped to us a great many things, dishes, silver and all of that. Most of that did get out.

What was still there when she left - she of course carried nothing with her.

Dr. T: Evidently you and your wife were able to discern what was going to happen and got these things out of there.

Dr. W.T: Well, not the ultimate that happened. But the fact that it was bad business, a troublesome place, yes. One of the things I had in those years, this was back in the thirties, was the summer language camp, the German Summer Language Camp up on Orcas Island. There we had refugees already.

Dr. T: Tell me, who are some of the outstanding students you remember?

Dr. W.T: Roger Mastrud would be one of them. He almost made the Rhode Scholar. He was the one who didn't win it in the final. That was '39. The Rhode Scholars were in England and were all shipped home. He had gone on for some fellowship in Budapest and stayed through the first of the war years there. Although Hungary wasn't in it. From that same period Ber Baisinger was one of my fine people. Willard Bellman, a professor in a school in California. They were in my first summer camp, so I remember them especially for that. Of course the skiers, Bob MacRae. I just saw him at the concert the other night. Bob Kemp was a very active person. I haven't seen him now for two or three years. Of course there was the ski team of which I was "coach." The fact is that when Gretchen Fraser was here, I don't know if you were at the Alumni meeting that day, I was introduced as

her "coach," speaking of her first Olympic Gold Medal for America. I could just barely ski! But the school had to have somebody with them and I was available and was friends with Don Kosner who was the one who got me into that. He was superintendent or assistant up in Seattle for one of the districts near there.

Dr. T: One of your daughters lives in Seattle?

Dr. W.T: Both are and one granddaughter there. Vivien is a member of the Tall Timber Gang. She and her husband, who is in his father's law office, the youngsters have a recording company of their own and Vivien was three times women's national fiddling champion.

Dr. T: Is she the younger one?

Dr. W.T: Vivien is the younger one. Barbara has a daughter and is working at the University now.

Dr. T: Tommy, you have been one of the outstanding professors through the years and you are enshrined in the hearts of hundreds and hundreds of students. They always ask about you when I go to alumni meetings. We have such great admiration for you. It seems like you grow younger every year. I hear of you in China, and I hear of you in Indonesia and I hear of you in South America. It's really wonderful.

Dr. W.T: I'm away to Europe at the end of this week. I am going to Malta which I haven't seen. That trip last year was such a big one that I don't need any bigger trips for a while. So this time it's just a forty-five day affair, Pan Am ticket to Malta, then back to Germany, my second home, where my room

at the Pantheon is waiting for me and I have friends there. Then my favorite mountain spot in Austria and Switzerland and then to Belgium and Holland where I will be living in the homes of students who have lived in my house. I had Dutch and Belgium students there.

Dr. T: You have done that through the years haven't you?

Dr. W.T: Yes, ever since I started going to Europe on the Semester Abroad program. There was the house - my wife had passed away and children gone - so having students living there was a blessing for me.

Dr. T: Then they reciprocate and you can live with them for a while.

Dr. W.T: Exactly. I don't feel bad at all about moving into their homes. They write me letters saying, "There is always room for you."

Dr. T: Well, I am certainly grateful for you coming in. We will transcribe this and I will have you read it and help with the spelling. This will become a part of the oral history of the University. We will keep it permanently and will be a primary source for the history which will be written for the Centennial in 1988.

Dr. W.T: When I heard that I would be interviewed and you talked about Dr. Todd, in those days Mrs. Jones, of Jones Hall, was still alive. In her will were the conditions that until she was dead there would be no smoking on the campus, there would be no dancing on the campus, and so when she died there was a little problem in the late twenties. Some of

the fraternities would go to dances around. The students who wanted some of that kind of social life had it off campus. It was logical that there should be an attempt to have dancing and parties on campus. Dr. Todd did give into that. The hell-fire Methodist preacher from Iowa! The first dance was in the Old Gymnasium, the Women's Gymnasium, and my wife and I were chaperones quite frequently. I remember at that dance standing by Dr. Todd and here was some cheek to cheek dancing and Dr. Todd would watch that go by and watch the circle around the floor but not say a word and accepted it. It must have been awfully hard for him I admired him doubly for that.

Dr. T: I do know that there were some rather strong restrictions.

Dr. W.T: Oh, yes. They clamped down on us. A follow-up on that, PLU being strictly Lutheran of course, didn't approve of these things at all. I won't name names for that. The president there was very viciously attacking UPS. That was in the forties. The faculty had a New Year's dance and these people dancing "pelvis to pelvis." He was really roaring about that. He said his PLU faculty were on their knees praying!

Dr. T: They were as critical as they could be in those days.

Dr. W.T: We compromised on our hostilities by our ski team inviting them to go with us for a ski weekend at the mountain. So we went with these righteous young PLU students to the mountain and our students got nothing out of this association because the PLU students spent the whole time guzzling beer! (Laughter).

#2 draft
1/25/78

INTERVIEW WITH
MR. RICHARD WASSON
BY R. FRANKLIN THOMPSON
September 6, 1977

T: Where were you born, Dick?

W: I was born in Leeds, North Dakota, on the 21st of June, the year 1900, so I don't have any trouble keeping track of it--it was the longest day of the year at the turn of the century.

T: When did you come to Tacoma?

W: My family came here in 1904, and we lived over on the east side of Tacoma.

T: When did you become interested in the University of Puget Sound?

W: I became interested in the University of Puget Sound through the family of Alfred Lister. Alfred Lister was a very sincere worker in the Methodist Church, Old Fowler Church which was down in the east end. I was acquainted with his family through attendance at Fowler.

T: Do you ever remember the relationship that he had with Dr. Todd and how the campus at 6th and Sprague was sold?

W: Yes, Mr. Lister, who was secretary of the Tacoma School Board, was also secretary or treasurer of the University of Puget Sound. He used to keep the books in the early years for the University, before the days of Charlie Robbins, at Central School up on Tacoma Avenue. Later on, after World War 1, when Robbins came to the campus, then they moved the accounting. That is only thoughts of mine, I don't know exactly. I used to go up to the College of Puget Sound campus with Mr. Lister and his son, Kingston. Alfred Lister had a daughter, Lillian Lister, who was a graduate of the College of Puget Sound.

T: You mean Kingston?

W: No, Kingston went to the College of Puget Sound only one year, I think. He went to Willamette for six months and then he came up here and went to the College of Puget Sound, but that was all.

T: I remember the daughter. She majored in art and became one of the people to decorate the windows in Frederick and Nelsons. Somewhere, a long time ago, Dr. Todd told me about the time when the old campus was sold and Mr. Lister was, as you said, on both boards. Dr. Todd was back east soliciting foundations and attending the meeting of the Methodist association and wasn't that campus sold while he was away?

W: I don't know whether it was or not. I remember the early statements about the College of Puget Sound having acquired the old YMCA property, where the campus is now, and that they were going to move up there eventually. As I stated at one of the Board meetings, they had a campaign which was put on by the Methodist Church; and a man, Dr. Sprague who was secretary, was in charge of it. They had an office in the old administration building, in the corner of the first floor. They had an old Maxwell, and my job (I had to earn my way through school and I was looking for employment wherever I could find it) was hauling all this mailing literature down to the post office in the old Maxwell. That's why I said, one time, that Jack Benny had his Maxwell and so did the College of Puget Sound!

T: I wondered if you knew anything about the transfer, because I always had the feeling that Dr. Todd sort of felt that had he been in on the negotiations he might have been able to get more money, but I never knew the details and I was looking for someone who might know.

W: Knowing Mr. Lister, I am sure that he was capable of getting all there was to be gotten out of it for the College of Puget Sound.

T: It is sort of interesting, because he was both buying and selling, wasn't he? He was selling for the College of Puget Sound and buying for the school board.

W: Yes, there might have been a possibility of that. I didn't think of it in that connection for Jason Lee. But I don't know anything about the history on that.

T: We still own, as you know, the island where the station is. For many years, the little house there was where Senator Davis lived. Were you at all a part of the move from one campus to another?

W: Yes. When they sold the property to the School District #10, they started to build the Jason Lee school, but the construction was planned in such a way that the administration building could be left standing. My graduating class was the last class to be in the old administration building and to graduate from the College of Puget Sound on its present campus, Jones Hall. Jones Hall was not yet completed at the time of our graduation. We lined up down in the basement, amongst the lime barrels, etc., and marched into Jones Hall. That fall, of course, the University took up session in the present campus.

T: That was in 1924?

W: Yes, I remember the time when we moved--you remember the Color Post?

T: Yes.

W: The Color Post was transported by our class. We carried it from the old location over to the new location, and we walked by foot from the old campus, down 15th Street up to the present campus with the Color Post.

T: I hear various stories about this. One is that you fellows carried it on your shoulders, the other is that you had a wagon and you put a rope to the tongue and pulled it. Then there is another story that the two holly trees that are now at the front door at the gate of the campus were carried by some of the students; and the two beech trees, one of which was killed by the freeze a few years ago, were carried as little trees. Do you remember that?

W: No, I don't remember carrying the trees. All I recall is carrying the Color Post, and when we carried that, as I recall, on each side of the Color Post they had two handles so four carried it as we marched down the street.

T: The Color Post was a very great interest of Dr. Todd and it was a precious tradition. I was always very sorry that we outgrew it, simply for the logistics of too large a freshman class to go by it, and when we graduated out of the way of Jones Hall we couldn't get the seniors to go back. We also had a little problem with PLU. They would paint it and saw it off. I finally put a concrete one up and painted the numbers and then they took a bulldozer and pushed it down--or a truck, something--I don't know.

W: I think the thought of the Color Post, as you recall, was that they had these four sides, which represented the four classes and then there was a little brass plate which was maybe two inches wide, and on that brass plate was put in the number of freshmen who entered in that class, and the number who graduated of that class four years later. Then each incoming class would take a side of the Color Post, so the idea was that as the brass plates came down the Color Post being put on the class colors would be covered by the brass plate and they would be preserved for posterity. Of course, they didn't realize that paint disappears, eventually.

T: It was a very fine tradition and one that we tried to maintain but there just

came a time when it wasn't feasible.

W: What ever happened to the brass plates?

T: I think they are in the archives of the library now. Were you at all a part of the dedication of the new campus when they put the big rock there that reads, "Dedicated to Learning, Good Government and Christian Religion"?

W: Yes, I was there on the campus, but I don't recall that I attended that particular event. At that time, it was over on the corner of 18th and Warner.

T: It was right back of Anderson Hall, because Dr. Todd thought that the campus some would face toward the Bay, you may remember. Then when they moved up, it was not feasible and so they moved it so it faced to the east. I had a problem because we had four car accidents on that rock, so I had to move it and I think that was one of the times when I disappointed Dr. Todd, because he thought that should remain intact. We had four cars hit it and when we took it up I remember Charles Robbins was sort of unhappy, too. They had put a brass box underneath it and put in things like a time capsule and when we took it away, we discovered that the box had leaked and everything was molded so we couldn't preserve any of the contents. That was the cornerstone of the campus. Now, of course, we have it at the south end of Jones Hall so it can be seen.

When did you become a trustee?

W: It was in 1934.

T: Were you elected as an alumnus trustee?

W: No, I was elected as a regular. I never did know who was responsible for proposing my name. I never heard, but you could more than likely find it in the minutes.

T: Don't you think it was probably Mr. Lister?

W: It possibly might have been.

T: Of course, Dr. Todd had great regard and affection for you. You were on some of the committees. Do you remember some of the committees you were on?

W: I was on the Finance Committee, Executive Committee; I was also Chairman of the Committee for Selection of Board Chairman to replace E. L. Blaine, which person was Roe Shaub. I was on the committee for your selection, that is, on the committee for the selection of the president.

T: Can you tell us a little bit about the mechanics of that? I never heard about it.

W: Dix Rowland was the main kingpin in it and they sent out a brochure or a call announcing the vacancy. I remember, finally, it came down to a man, I think, from Iowa named Niles and yourself. He came out here and visited the campus and met with the Board of Trustees. I think he was here a couple of days before you and Lucille came. Then we had the meeting for which you and Lucille came up from Salem. Afterwards, the vote was taken selecting you as president.

T: Going back, about how old was Dr. Todd at that time, do you suppose? Was he in the latter 70's or early 80's?

W: I just don't recall, Franklin. I imagine he was maybe 70 or 72.

T: I thought he was older than that, but I'm not sure. Did he of his own volition suggest that there be a successor selected, or was it the Board of Trustees suggestion?

W: That I'm not sure.

T: Tell me about Dr. Todd?

W: Dr. Todd, I thought, was a very fine gentleman. I always remember Dr. Todd for coming to the churches and appealing for funds. They used to have one Sunday service set aside for the College of Puget Sound. He would always be there. Roger Peck,

who was in Tacoma, had gotten out of the service and was a lieutenant, first or second, out at Camp Lewis (at that time) when the war ended. He came in, as I recall, and this was before I became a student at the College, in the Class of 1919, really the first class after World War 1. Peck came in and was the athletic coach. In the fall of the year, I think it was 1920, he went over to Ellensburg with Dr. Todd, looking for athletes and Dr. Todd was looking for money. He said they went up to some attorney's office there in Ellensburg and Dr. Todd wanted to get \$20,000 from him. The attorney was resisting the appeal, so finally he got Todd to the door, and Peck said, "By Gosh, you know, the guy started to close the door, and Todd put his foot in the door, and you know, he got \$5,000 before he took it out." (laughter)

T: You know, he was a wonderful person, Dr. Todd was. I often think, Dick, that --and you must think this, too, because of your tax experience--when he raised money he didn't have the tax advantages that we have and it just had to be pure gift out of capital, and that made the money he raised even much more meaningful and much more difficult.

W: He was appealing to the spiritual side of the people--that this was the thing to do; that this was a Christian college to be supported by the people of the church to train more people in the Christian way of life.

T: As a student, do you remember any professors?

W: Of course, old Senator Davis was one that was loved by all. Georgia Reneau I had classes under her.

T: She taught for us for awhile and then went to PLU?

W: Yes.

T: Was she a bit eccentric, or not?

W: I think in later years she may have become eccentric, but I always thought of

her as a very well educated woman.

T: She taught French or literature?

W: She taught literature and she taught philosophy. Then there was Professor Hanawalt and I have to tell this story. When we met in his class in Money and Banking and at that time the college was faced with the situation that they didn't have a large teaching staff, but they were increasing the range of subjects, so professors had to take subjects for teaching just because of their intelligence. So Hanawalt had this class in Money and Banking. He was interested in finding out if any of the students had worked in a bank. This one student raised his hand, his name was Erwin Blanchard. Hanawalt said, "Mr. Blanchard, what did you do in a bank?" "Oh," he said, "I was a draft clerk. I used to open and shut the windows!" Hanawalt said, "Now, now, we'll have none of that in this class."

T: Hanawalt must have been a very interesting teacher. Wasn't he the one who put his symbols on the board and they stayed there all semester?

W: Yes, I think he did. And he always carried an umbrella under his arm. He had a little cloth bag with two little cloth handles and he always carried his books in those, and you would see him going down town. He wouldn't ride the street cars and he would always walk out in the street--he wouldn't walk on the sidewalk. He would walk down the street, right next to the gutter, and he would have this little bag and his umbrella. He was a very fine gentleman, but I mean it was his way. . . . little "off-beat" habits.

T: Eccentricities. Did he have the umbrella on sunny days and every day?

W: Oh, yes, always carried an umbrella, always had that, just in case it rained--and it used to rain a lot.

T: What other professors do you remember?

W. There was a professor of public speaking on the faculty, Lynnette Hovious, who had a tremendous amount of drive for anything that she was a part of. When it was announced that the new campus had been acquired (the present campus site), she decided that a pageant should be put on at the new campus, which then consisted of a large area of undeveloped land, consisting of hill and valley. The pageant was to depict the growth and development of the West and seating for the spectators was on the side of the hill where the athletic and baseball fields are now located. The valley where the pageant took place was located where the women's gymnasium and swimming pool are. She arranged to have Ezra Meeker present and his covered wagons of the Oregon Trail, together with horses furnished by the commander of Camp Lewis (now Fort Lewis). Students of the College took part, dressed as Indians and early pioneers of the area. At the completion of the pageant, a cook-out barbecue was held in which the students took part. As I look back on the occasion, I realize what a great undertaking the pageant was and Mrs. Lynnette Hovious deserved a lot of credit for her organizing ability and drive to put the pageant over.

Then there was a young woman--I say she was young, maybe in her middle twenties--Anna H. Crapser, a teacher of French. She used to go on house parties with us as chaperon--for the old Sigma Zetas--the old HCS at that time.

T: Tell me about the fraternities.

W. Well, I was in the HCS and there were the Kappa Sigma Thetas. The others were literary societies--the Amphictyon and the Philomatheon.

T: Were there just the two?

W: Yes. Of course, there was some rivalry between the literary societies and the fraternity and the sorority. Along about 1922, of course, students entering the College wanted to belong to a fraternity and not one of these literary societies, so they went out and started to organize other fraternities of a local nature, and they expanded, and about the time that you came, I think, there were maybe four or five local fraternities, weren't there, and about three sororities.

T: I think about that--there may have been four sororities and five fraternities but I am not sure. What did those letters "HCS" stand for?

W: Hercules was the first one and the other two I can't remember.

T: It sounds like they went back to Greek.

W: Yes. Then, the outgrowth of HCS became the Zetes, and they had in mind the fraternities on the campus now. . .

T: Kappa Sigs?

W: No, the Kappa Sigs, a national, was the outgrowth of the Sigma Zeta, but what they were shooting for was another one--Sigma Alpha Epsilon (SAE)--which is on the campus now. When they organized the Sigma Zetas, they were trying to get as close to SAE's as they could, which they never got.

T: You mentioned Charles Robbins earlier. Tell me about him? Do you remember when he came and what he had done before and all that?

W: No, the first time that I met Charles Robbins was at the College of Puget Sound and he was the Bursar and he taught also Spanish. His wife was a member of the faculty and she taught Spanish and I don't know what other subjects. I never knew Mrs. Robbins until later years, but in 1920, when I first started school, we had a

man as dean, Dean Cunningham, who was a very excellent man. He just inspired you as a student and I took a course in psychology from him. I know he and Charlie Robbins used to play handball down at the YMCA. That's all that I know about Robbins. I don't know exactly how he came to the University--I understood he was in Chile as some kind of a public official--or connected with the State Department in Chile, or as a church missionary. I don't think it was church. His wife's folks were in South America as missionaries and I think maybe that is where he met Mrs. Robbins, but I think he was in some kind of diplomatic service.

T: He and Dr. Todd made a very great team, didn't they?

W: Yes. As you used to say, Dr. Todd raised the money and Charlie Robbins hung on to it.

T: That is why we had a wonderful foundation on which to build. He had a very fine reputation and he was an exceedingly fair man, as I recall. Sometimes the faculty and sometimes the students thought he was a little difficult about releasing money and in underwriting some of their proposed programs, but in that day it was necessary for that kind of very careful handling of money.

You said you were on the committee for the selection of the new president.

What other committees were you on?

W: I was on the Buildings and Grounds Committee. Henry Cramer was chairman of that committee.

T: That must have been before I came.

W: It was before you came.

T: You must have been on the Building and Grounds Committee for what--25 years?

W: I was, yes, and chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, under your administration, for 25 years.

T: Before you get into that, what do you remember about E. L. Blaine?

W: I just knew Mr. Blaine as a man from Seattle, who was Chairman of the Board, and of course, when I came on the Board I had no personal contacts with him or anything.

T: You remember that you and I, together, were instrumental in building about 35-37 buildings.

W: Yes. We started in with Todd Hall as the first one, and after Todd Hall came the Music Building and then after that was the addition to Langdon Hall.

T: Do you recall, Dick, in the Buildings and Grounds Committee we had some very unusual decisions to make. We had to chart the campus and determine the height and site of the buildings to be built, the location of the buildings on the long-range plan. For instance, do you recall, that together with Don Shotwell we discussed the possibility of buying the Baker land across what is now 11th Street where the fieldhouse is? I never quite remember how many acres there were--there must have been 10 or 11 in there. Then we had to determine where the fieldhouse would be located, and Huckleberry Hill had to come down and go over into the swamp. Do you recall that swamp?

W: Yes, and the hill was originally where they were going to have an observatory. That was in the early days--before your administration started.

T: I recall in the very early drawings of the campus there was an observatory up there.

W: I recall from one of the early annuals that the campus was planned in 1922 by the Board of Trustees with the local firm of Sutton, Duggan, and they planned the campus and locations, and we were to have the quadrangles and that the architecture was to be Tudor, which, thanks to you, we held firm on and which brings this to mind. I was doing some work over in Seattle for an envelope company there. The brother of the man who owns it is a representative for the State of Washington in Congress. He had two daughters who went to the University of Puget Sound. He came in to the office where I was working because the man I was working with told somebody that I was a member of the Board of Trustees. He came over to me and said, "I understand you are a member of the Board of Trustees at the University of Puget Sound." I said, "Yes, I am." He said, "You know, there is a university that looks like a university!" So I think that the buildings really paid off. I think there could have been a change. One of the local architects told me one time, "You folks sure are not doing your architecture right up there, because you hold to that Tudor. Why don't you get modern?" If we had gone modern, we would have had what I understand the University of Southern California has-- just a bunch of buildings down there and no particular style or anything. You have seen the campus of USC. Is that true?

T: Yes, it is true. The same thing is true of the University of Washington and the same is true of Pacific Lutheran. You recall, Dick, that you and I discussed this on a good many occasions--we had a lot of pressure put on us to put a glass palace in the middle of the campus somewhere and there was always kind of a strange rumor

that it cost a lot more money to build Tudor than it would if we put up a wooden structure, but we felt that we were building for a hundred years, or more, and though it may cost a little more, it is a lot easier to maintain. Jones Hall, built in 1924, as you know, is as good today--fifty years later--as it was the day it was built. And that's the way with all the buildings. I always had a criteria that what we would do we would do well and would raise the money, if there were any extra costs.

W. I mentioned to you, if there was any desire to change the style of architecture on the campus, that when we started to develop the Union Avenue side would be the time to go to a different style of architecture because you would get two glimpses of the campus--one from Lawrence Street that would be the Tudor and then you would have another style of architecture as you come in on the Union Avenue side; and you said, "No, we are going to stay with Tudor," and I am glad that we did.

T: You recall that, when it came time for the fraternities to be built, we said they did not have to adhere to the Tudor architecture, but we wanted architecture that was congenial to it. When they drew for lots and decided on their houses, it was interesting that the one that designed the house that was contemporary got the lot that was on Washington Street, which was fine because it is congenial. When we built the fieldhouse, of course, there was hardly any way, without considerable more expense, to make it Tudor. Of course, the present plans are to completely renovate that and bring it up to date, which is right, I think.

W: Have you heard the story about Jones Hall, when Dr. Todd went to see Mrs. Jones?

T: No, I don't think so.

W: Well, he was seeking money to build the first building on the campus, as I heard the story and he went to Mrs. Jones, who had been a benevolent giver in the city for other things. He talked to her about giving a memorial for her husband. She said, yes, she would; so he said, "Well, how much would you want to give, Mrs. Jones?" "Oh," she said, "about \$50,000." He said, "Why, Mrs. Jones, you couldn't put up a fitting memorial for \$50,000 to your husband." She said, "How much would it cost?" He said, "It would cost \$250,000." She said, "I'll give you \$250,000." Now you can look and see what it cost but I imagine that was about the cost.

T: That was about the cost in that day. It would cost ten times that much now. This again was part of the genius of Dr. Todd. He really was a genius. You recall that when we discussed Todd Hall, we had G.I.'s returning and we needed housing, particularly for men; we had a little dormitory, Anderson Hall for women, which had been built...

W: This was after World War II.

T: Yes. Then we decided we would build a dormitory for men. You also recall that Dr. Todd, bless his heart, was starting to fail pretty fast, and we wanted a memorial to him while he was still living, so it was recommended to the Board of Trustees that Todd Hall be built and that it be named for Dr. Todd. I remember talking with him about it and he was very, very interested and very pleased. I think he felt that he would rather have had an academic building named for him because he liked to think of himself as an educator and as an academician. But, I think he felt, too, that it would be better to have a building like a dormitory named for him while he was still here. Then I recall that we had the dedication as a part

of the Methodist Conference and Bishop Baxter was there and Dr. Todd laid the cornerstone, you recall. Do you remember that after the War we couldn't get a firm bid from Bonny Macdonald because he didn't know what the materials would cost, so we went into a contract of cost plus 10%, and of course Bonny gave us a terrific price on it and I always felt that we got a very, very fine deal.

W: He is an excellent builder.

T: Of course, he was an alumnus. I think he went to the Academy, but I am not sure. He has been very helpful, all through the years, and he always says, "I went up there; I went up there." Of course, his children came here and now his grandchildren just graduated. But that was a part of it, and do you remember that we debated, and debated, and debated whether to finish the north end with brick. It would cost about \$1500 to finish it and so we thought there might be another dormitory added or some day, an academic building.

W: There was supposed to be another wing in the quadrangle.

T: That's right. Following Mr. Sutton, who was the architect who drew these plans, there was to be another wing, although in later times it appeared, for maintenance and better administration, to have the buildings more or less in units, so that's why Harrington and Schiff Halls are that way. Then you recall that we decided that we needed another academic building and you also recall that the old farm house that was there originally was the Music Building.

W: Music Building, yes.

T: Hadn't that been a dormitory?

W: No, the old Music Building, as I recall, was always used for Music Building

purposes, but you remember there was a little valley in there, and I remember the sewer line, in order to get their fall from the sewer and the drainage in that building they had to bring the sewer line on an elevated support to bring it across the campus and we filled that in and you recall around the trees we had to have these wells built around them so it would not kill the trees. I think they have all stood up pretty well.

T: We only lost one and it was a lonesome one--all by itself and Gordon Alcorn tells me that it was diseased. You may recall that when Don Shotwell pulled down Huckleberry Hill he put about 300 loads of earth in there to level off that area between what was the old farm house and Jones Hall, which I have affectionately, through the years, called the Campus Green. And I also remember that when we finally put in the Music Building, before filling in there, the sewer line went way down, and Lord help us if we ever have to dig it up, because in some places it would be twenty or thirty feet deep. It would probably be better to run a new one through than to try to dig it up.

Regarding the President's residence, when we first came we rented a place at 3301 North Union and I think it was secured through Dix Rowland and the fact that he had probated the estate of the person who had died. It was owned by Robert Ketner and we lived there for awhile and then we moved to 620 North Jay when Bob Ketner was going to sell it because he thought the price was right and also thought that the timing was good. Can you talk a little bit about the coming of the President's residence?

W: Harry Brown said that the College should have a residence for the president, so we went around and looked at various pieces of property and finally settled on a piece of property, I think, up near Tacoma Avenue in the area of Stadium High

School. This was an old home, very well constructed, corner property and it had been built by some lumberman who had imported a lot of the materials from the Orient--teakwood, etc. After we gave that house final consideration, I believe it was Harry Brown again who said, "Well, we've looked at these properties, but the place for the president is on the campus where the president can entertain the students and it is fitting the house should be there." So that was the decision to build the home.

T: I recall that Lucille and I were in on some of this and we looked, for instance, at the Weyerhaeuser home on C Street and there was a question of whether it could be bought and could it be moved. It would have been a terrible job to move that to the campus. Then we looked at one on 21st Street, and it was rather interesting to me, Dick, because they offered it to us--a five bedroom house, old, old house which needed an awful lot of work--for \$28,000. I saw a price tag on it the other day of \$94,000. You are quite right that at the end of a meeting of the Trustees, Harry Brown said to Mr. Kilworth, "Mr. Chairman, I would like to give a speech." He got up and said exactly what you said, "We have promised this young president a house; we haven't done anything about it for a year or two, and it is time we did something about it." If I remember correctly, and check me on this, he said, "I would like to pass around a paper and each one put down what they think they might be able to contribute toward the president's house." We were all pleasingly surprised that when we added it up it was \$32,000. Then Norton Clapp stood up and said, "I am so pleased that this was done that I will match it dollar for dollar." Out of that meeting, we had a total of \$64,000 toward the house. Then your Committee (you were chairman of the committee), immediately was empowered to have the plans drawn, and we did draw

the plans. We drew a house considerably larger than it is now, but we cut off some of the rooms in the back when it became obvious it would be more than the amount in hand. There were other things to be considered, but I recall that we always appreciated the fact, particularly, that Lucille had a very free hand in the design of the house and that we were able to furnish it as we liked.

W: I recall that you, Lucille and myself and Mabel spent one whole evening going over the house, discussing the various things. You recall that Morrison had designed the house and after he had completed the design, and either after we got into construction or maybe just before but I think it was after, we discussed about having reception lines so we decided to open the doorway where you went into the family room, then down to the kitchen and into the dining room, so that anytime that you had a reception in the parlors (as there was a living room for the family that made the house kind of a smaller place for a family to live in but large enough for those other purposes that it would be used). Remember, we had to put in a reinforcement in the guest room upstairs because the bathtub was right over this arch.

T: That's right. In the basic design, which Lucille had studied very carefully, Morrison had a number of little rooms and that night I think we discussed it and said why can't this wall go out and make what we called the sitting room or family room bigger and we took out two walls, you are right, and made the room larger. But then we had to put...

W: A supporting arch across the top there.

T: Then we also had to put a supporting arch in the basement, you recall, because the builder had cut a beam almost in two to get some pipes through. This was a

little unhappiness which we had. But it was designed so that you could come in the door, the men could hang their coats in either closet on either side of the door, the women could go upstairs and put their wraps in the guest room or in the master suite upstairs; then the reception line would be at the left as you come in the door. Then people could go down the line. Then there is a holding area, which is really the oriel window in the end, and we always had expeditors who would say wouldn't you like to go to the dining room to be served. That way people could watch to see how full the dining room was and they could go and be served. After they were served they could go into the sitting room or the family room. We had the circular motion without anyone ever crossing the line. At the big receptions, we could open the french doors on both sides and we often served out there, when the weather was right. We had a very beautiful patio and a very lovely garden out there. I shall never forget that Mr. E. L. Blaine said one time, "Well, Doctor, I am going to give you a mimosa tree." He said, "It is a very unusual tree." This was when Mr. Blaine was in his latter years and he told me to send a truck over and he would give us three. I sent the truck over and it was in one of the very sophisticated areas in Seattle where his son lived. His son was president of a bank. The truck driver took one look and called me up and said "I think there is a mistake." I said, "What do you mean?" "Well," he said, "he has asked me to dig this tree up right in front of the house and it's a big tree and I am sure that the son and the son's wife don't know about this." I told him to come back and we'd find out about it. So I went to see Mr. E. L. Blaine, Jr. I told him, "Your father wants to give us a mimosa tree," and I told him about the truck and driver going over. He said, "If they had put a shovel into that lawn, my wife would have died."

I told Mr. E. L. Blaine, Sr., that we appreciated this very, very much but I didn't think it was strategic to have that tree. So he said he would send one from a nursery, and he did send one from a nursery and we planted it in the back patio yard and it was there for many years. It isn't there now because Dr. Phibbs enlarged his patio yard and had to take it out. It bloomed very late--September or October--because it is a southern tree, but it was a beautiful tree. I remember that we also designed the house so that the family could have, more or less, its own private existence and yet so that the house could be opened up and be a very fine tool for entertaining. For many years, we had over 10,000 people a year in that house. Every once in awhile, Lucille would say that we would have to reverse the rug on the stairs because it was getting worn on one side and once or twice, or at least once, we had to replace it. We are certainly indebted to you and your committee for the wonderful work you did on the house. It was not an easy house to build because we were building it both for private living and for public entertaining as a tool for the public relations work of the University.

You also were a part of the building of the fieldhouse and in on the building of many dormitories, the science complex, and were you on the committee when they built Kittredge?

W: Yes. As a matter of fact, the first building committee I served on was Kittredge Hall, and W. B. Newbegin, who was a member of the trustees, was chairman of the committee. I remember the detailed meetings. We had a meeting every Friday. We'd meet down at the Elks Club and have lunch and then go over just the minutest details of the construction. There was a lot of discussion as to what kind of a heating plant

we were going to put in there and finally the heating plant that did go in was a warm air one, which, of course, has been replaced by others now. The other day I went past Kittredge and I noticed that they are using for ceramics this old room down there that used to be the boiler room for that building.

T: Yes, I remember when we took that boiler out and put it on the main system.

Wasn't Kittredge Hall supposed to be a laboratory for the various uses of plywood?

W: No, it was to demonstrate the different plywoods. In the main hall part, it had the different plywoods. I don't know, now that you have prompted my memory, I think the plywood institute did give plywood toward construction. I recall that they did, now.

T: I remember talking to Dr. Todd and he said he went to the various plywood groups and said this could be a demonstration and if you look at the plywood in Kittredge there are many, many kinds--pressed, grain, straight--because it was supposed to be a visable demonstration of how it could be done.

W: Well, Newbegin, of course, was a lumberman here in the northwest for many years, so I imagine that would be one of the things. . .

T: He had also been Mayor, hadn't he?

W: Yes, he was Mayor.

T: Do you remember Belle Reeves? She was on the Board of Trustees.

W: Yes, she came. She was Secretary of State. Then there was a member of the Supreme Court, Judge Mullard. He was on the Board for many years.

T: You talked about your old professors. What are some of the unusual meetings of

the Board of Trustees which might come to mind?

W: One of the meetings of the Board of Trustees in which I was most interested in as a student in the old HCS Society was when we wanted to get authorization to have a local fraternity and we had to get approval of the Board of Trustees in order to do it. The Kappa Sigma Thetas were the only organized and recognized society and there was only that one. So, of course, as students will do, they started to lay the groundwork for accomplishing what they wanted to do. I remember that Dr. Sulliger, who was the district superintendent or had been, and was the pastor out at Kent at that time, had to be won over to our side, so the duty was assigned to myself and Stanton Warburton. We went out there to Kent, went to church like real good boys, and after church we went up and talked to Dr. Sulliger about our problem. We were going around Dr. Todd, because Dr. Todd was opposed to having the fraternity. That is one meeting of the Board of Trustees that I remember. I recall seeing them in session as they would be in one of the rooms in the administration building. Of course, my natural interest in the Board of Trustees was my acquaintance with Mr. Lister and I used to see him at the meetings.

T: Do you recall the problem of trying to get dancing on the campus.

W: Yes, it was always a problem. I remember Steve Arnette and Fielding Lemmon, who were students and members of HCS, were very clever writers. Steve Arnette went on to become attached to the advertising department of the General Motors staff in Detroit or Pontiac, Michigan; and Fielding Lemmon went back and was on some of the eastern newspapers and then he later got into some other type of work with the National Red Cross. In our annual, the first year that I was in school, they

spoke about the "modern minuets" that we used to have and how the dean developed bad eyesight.

T: I remember for a long time, it must have been ten or fifteen years, there was always, sort of, let's see how we can get it without actually breaking the rules!

Dick, you have been an accountant and CPA for many years. Do you remember anything unusual about the finances or the money aspects of the University?

W: I don't recall the details but I know that there was constant effort being made regarding raising of funds.

T: Were you involved in the Hill Challenge?

W: No, the Hill Challenge was before I became a student at the University, but I knew of it through a relative of mine who was a cashier at the St. Paul Trust Company, which was an affiliate of the First National Bank of St. Paul; and, of course, that was the Great Northern Railway bank. In 1917, I think it was, when I was back in Minneapolis, this relative was telling me that he had just signed the papers for the \$50,000 which Mr. Hill put in trust pending the completion of the raising of a certain amount of money by the College of Puget Sound.

T: As I recall, he was to give \$50,000 if they raised \$200,000.

W: Something like that.

T: Now, Dick, you have been one of the outstanding trustees and you have given an innumerable amount of hours and time and you have been one of the key people. I certainly appreciate this opportunity to talk with you and reminisce. This will become a part of the primary sources for the history to be written. I want to say

how much we have appreciated you and Mabel, your loyalty, your dedication and devotion, and the hours and hours and hours that you have given to the Building Committee. I think you may have been one of the trustee representatives on the Council for awhile, during the time of tension on all the campuses.

W: Oh, yes, yes. Remember when we had that rabble-rouser up there. Whatever happened to that rabble-rouser from San Francisco that came up here? I can recall at a trustee meeting in the present student center that he got up to make a talk (he was sitting right next to Norton Clapp) and he sat on the back of the chair with his feet on the seat, and I thought to myself, "What in the Sam Hill has happened to the present generation?"

T: Well, every campus had that, though we had very little of it. Part of the solution was to let fellows like that blow off and all of a sudden they discover they are not saying very much. I don't know what happened to that chap--he just disappeared.

W: Wasn't his father a banker or something down in California?

T: His father was an attorney, no, his uncle was an attorney. I went to see the uncle and the uncle said, "Have you ever done anything with John?" I said, "Well, we didn't have too much to work on." He said, "You're absolutely right. I wouldn't have anything to do with the boy."

Dick, I have appreciated talking with you very, very much. Thank you.

INTERVIEW WITH MILDRED WEHMHOF

APRIL 2, 1980

Dr. T: What years were you at the University of Puget Sound, Mildred?

Mrs. W: 1912 to 1918.

Dr. T: Was it at Sixth and Sprague then?

Mrs. W: Yes. I went two years to the Academy. My junior and senior high school years were at the Academy.

Dr. T: Were there many in the Academy at that time?

Mrs. W: Oh, twelve to fifteen in each class - not too many.

Dr. T: Now, would those classes be what we think of as tenth, eleventh, twelfth now?

Mrs. W: That's right.

Dr. T: These were mainly older people, weren't they?

Mrs. W: Yes, and mainly men.

Dr. T: Why would they go there rather than go to high school?

Mrs. W: Well, most of them were going to be preachers.

Dr. T: Then you went from two years at the Academy into the school itself. Who was the president then, do you remember?

Mrs. W: When I started it was Zeller and then President Todd came.

Dr. T: He left in 1913. Tell us about the buildings. We have in front of us this picture with four buildings. The one on the left hand side has pillars. Now what was that building?

Mrs. W: That was the Administration Building and all the classes

were in there. The Physics and Chemistry were in the basement. The office was on the right hand side.

Dr. T: In the background there is a low building with a hip roof. Was that the gymnasium?

Mrs. W: Yes. They didn't have it very long. It burned. I don't remember just when it was.

Dr. T: Do you remember when it was built?

Mrs. W: No, it was built by 1912.

Dr. T: When you got there? Now you say they didn't have it very long - it burned. Had the Home Economics been in there?

Mrs. W: No, not as far as I know it hadn't.

Dr. T: This building in the middle - the tall one - what building was that?

Mrs. W: That was the Chapel. The Chapel was on the top floor. The Business Department was on the first floor and down in the basement they had Home Economics.

Dr. T: Did you go to Chapel every day?

Mrs. W: We went to Chapel every day. It was required.

Dr. T: Was it religious?

Mrs. W: It was religious.

Dr. T: Did various faculty lead?

Mrs. W: Yes, mostly faculty but some outside people.

Dr. T: To the right hand side is a building that looks like a house. Is that Dr. Todd's house?

Mrs. W: Yes, that is Dr. Todd's house.

Dr. T: Did they have many special functions in it then?

Mrs. W: They generally had a reception and a dinner for the

senior class and sometimes the Women's League (they called it the Women's College League at that time) met there.

Dr. T: Were you acquainted with the Women's College League work then?

Mrs. W: Yes.

Dr. T: What did they do?

Mrs. W: I think at one time they made dresses for the senior girls for graduation. They just helped the School. I don't know exactly what they did.

Dr. T: I find that they furnished the Home Economic's Department. Then after the fire, they furnished another one because they felt it was very important that the girls got this training.

You told me on the phone that you were a member of Philo?

Mrs. W: Yes. The Philomathean Literary Society.

Dr. T: Nowhere can I find a description of a meeting. What kind of meetings did they have?

Mrs. W: I have some of the programs here. They had papers, they had music and they had a critic. After you had performed at the end of the meeting a critic criticized what you did, what you said, how you said it, your composure, and etc. It was a very wonderful thing.

Dr. T: It must have been a very good educational experience for students. Everyone had to take his or her turn?

Mrs. W: Yes.

Dr. T: Was Philo co-educational or just girls?

Mrs. W: No, it was co-educational.

Dr. T: Now the others - the H. C. S. - was a men's fraternity.

Then there was also the Amphictyon. Were they co-educational?

Did they have the same kind of program?

Mrs. W: They were co-educational and had the same kind of program.

Dr. T: Do you remember Dr. Todd's financial campaigns?

Mrs. W: I sure do.

Dr. T: Tell me about them.

Mrs. W: I forget the first. Was it \$50,000 we were to raise?

I remember that night that they raised the money, Mr. Hill was going to give an equal amount of money. I remember I drank coffee that night and never slept all night so I didn't drink anymore after that.

Dr. T: Was that when they had the celebration?

Mrs. W: It was about midnight I guess, before it was all over.

Dr. T: Where was this held?

Mrs. W: Well, it must have been on the campus.

Dr. T: You have been a member of the Methodist church all these years haven't you?

Mrs. W: That's right.

Dr. T: Do you remember when Dr. Todd used to come before the Sunday school classes?

Mrs. W: Yes - we used to do a lot of yelling. He was our minister.

In fact I joined the church the last day he was our minister.

Dr. T: Before he came to the College?

Mrs. W: Yes.

Dr. T: Do you remember when the churches were asked to give money for the School?

Mrs. W: Well, I don't recall that so much but I am sure that is

what he did.

Dr. T: Well, I know. I have been going through the history and I find that for eighteen years he was in a constant campaign for money - God bless him - he was wonderful - he really was wonderful. You were May Queen once. What year was that?

Mrs. W: That was 1918. I was a senior.

Dr. T: Tell me about how the May celebrations were.

Mrs. W: Well, every year was different. The Music department furnished the music. They had a Maypole dance for the freshmen and sophomores and then they had some other dances. The year I was May Queen, a bunch of the boys put on some crepe paper and after it was all over they danced to a fairy dance and had a lot of fun.

Dr. T: Did they have the Color Post when you were there?

Mrs. W: It was started while I was there.

Dr. T: Tell me about it.

Mrs. W: I think it was about 1917. Anyhow, Dr. Todd thought it would be a nice thing and as the classes entered they would go through the Color Post and then when they graduated they would go through. There was quite a program when we dedicated it.

Dr. T: It was a nice thing. I was sorry when we outgrew it.

Mrs. W: Yes, I wondered what happened to it.

Dr. T: Well, we had some problems because PLU cut it down and debased it almost every year for ten years and then when we got such big classes that they could not fit into Jones Hall both freshmen and seniors, we couldn't use it anymore. I was always sorry because it was a fine tradition and I know Dr. Todd liked it very much.

Mrs. W: They gave the number of freshmen entering and when they graduated they gave the number that graduated.

Dr. T: Yes, and each one had a side on the post and a color represented and etc.

What were some of the memories you have about your days at CPS?

Mrs. W: Well, it was during the war days so many of our boys left for the service - many - so there were not very many the last year. In 1918 there were not very many boys there. We had a big program, a patriotic program, in honor of the boys. Elizabeth Shackleford - later Judge Shackleford - put it on. She never liked social things but she put on this program and it was very fine. In the school paper they kept track of who left and what service they were in.

Dr. T: I notice there is a Student Army Training Corp. Do you remember them marching and training?

Mrs. W: I wasn't there that year. I was teaching school at Adna and two of the boys from that Corp came down to try to get people to go to CPS. We told them that we were having the flu and our school might close. If they would wait for a half an hour or so, we would know. We came back with them. The College sent them out with a Ford but when they had a flat tire they had to stop another car to get it fixed. We started at 9:00 in the morning and I think I got home about 8:00 that night. I think we had about seventeen blowouts. These boys had been out trying to get people into this SATC.

Dr. T: Were you a part - do you remember when they moved up onto the new campus?

Mrs. W: I wasn't here at that time.

Dr. T: When did you and your husband go over to Washington State?

Mrs. W: We went over in 1921.

Dr. T: That is when he went over and got his degree?

Mrs. W: Yes.

Dr. T: Now, you went to the University of Puget Sound and all of your children have.

Mrs. W: My daughter didn't. She went into nurses training.

Dr. T: Is George the older?

Mrs. W: Yes, he is older. He graduated in 1949 and his wife Merle did too. They are in Anchorage, Alaska. Their son and his wife both graduated. Stephen and Jackie both graduated in 1977.

Dr. T: Where are Stephen and Jackie?

Mrs. W: They are in Alaska. Right now Stephen is putting on this Alaska pageant. They are both active musically.

Dr. T: I was going to say, didn't he major in Music?

Mrs. W: Yes, they both did. She works in a bank. She majored in two things. Music and Business.

Dr. T: Your other son?

Mrs. W: He is in Connecticut and works for St. Regis in New York City.

Dr. T: I remember on the main street in Chicago, I saw him across the street and I hollered, "Hey, Wehmhoff." He stopped and turned around and finally he said, "Hey, Dr. T." So we met in the middle of Michigan Avenue and had old home week. They are some of our most wonderful youngsters. Out of the 40,000 that we have had they are two of the finest.

What are some of the unusual things you remember about Dr. Todd?

Mrs. W: Of course, I can remember when he was at our church or when he was going out working for UPS - how he would always have us all yell for "Our University."

Dr. T: Tell me, do you remember him leading chapel?

Mrs. W: No I don't. (Laugh) I think he was out on the road a lot.

Dr. T: Who were some of the unusual professors you remember?

Mrs. W: Miss Reneau.

Dr. T: Tell me about her. Not many people know much about her. She must have been a good teacher.

Mrs. W: She was an excellent teacher - English, philosophy, ethics, etc.

Dr. T: There is kind of a rumor that she didn't care how she dressed. Is that true?

Mrs. W: Yes. And her house was full of cats and not many people liked to visit there because of the odor.

Dr. T: I remember I went there one time to talk to her when she owned the property at Ninth Street. Believe me it was one of those places where you took a deep breath and thought, "Oh, Lord, let me hold it until I get out." It really was a very difficult situation. I know the students loved her as a person but there was some question about her personal hygiene. But she was much beloved, wasn't she?

Mrs. W: She was. I felt the Literary Society was one of the main things that helped me not to be afraid to speak in public and all.

Dr. T: Do you remember Senator Davis?

Mrs. W: Oh yes, almost every year I had him for a class. He was wonderful. A wonderful thing I remember about his tests - the

last test he gave, one of the questions was, "Who won the World Series?"

Dr. T: He must have been a very versatile person.

Mrs. W: If he knew anybody, you could see him years later and he knew just who you were and what you were doing. I never knew anyone who remembered so well.

Dr. T: Who were some of the other professors?

Mrs. W: Dr. Hanawalt.

Dr. T: He taught mathematics, didn't he?

Mrs. W: Yes, he taught mathematics.

Dr. T: There is a rumor that he used to put things on the board that said "Save" and he would save it all semester. Is that true?

Mrs. W: Well I don't remember that. There were lots of things on the board, but I don't remember that part of it. I just had one class under him.

Dr. T: Was Paul Hanawalt there when you were there?

Mrs. W: He was there, yes. He was president of our class all four years. Although the last year he left to go into the Navy and so they put me in. I had been vice-president. They really didn't call me that. We called him president for the four years.

Dr. T: Who were some of the other professors? Did you ever have a Professor McProud in Education?

Mrs. W: No.

Dr. T: That must have been before your time. You have had a wonderful time through the years. Is there anything else you would like to say about CPS? Do you remember why they changed

the name?

Mrs. W: Yes, I remember the second time they changed the name, I guess when Dr. Todd came. They called it CPS in 1913. They put it on my class ring. I had been going to UPS but they put CPS on my ring.

Dr. T: There was a Mr. Hanshire on the General Board of Education of the Methodist Church. He was helping them raise money and he thought it would be better to have it a college rather than a university. I was always sorry it was done that way but it came back in 1960 as the University of Puget Sound. A university is made up of colleges and we had six colleges so it was really a university.

I appreciate very much getting a chance to talk with you and put you on tape. This will be transcribed and then it will be a part of the resource of the early history of the University.